

U.S. cancels travel warning

WASHINGTON (R) — The State Department Monday cancelled a warning against travel through Athens airport, issued one month ago after a Trans World Airlines (TWA) jet was hijacked following take-off from Athens. The hijacking was the first step in the hostage crisis in which 39 Americans from TWA flight 847 were held in Beirut for 17 days. State Department spokesman Charles Redman said the action on the travel advisory was taken after a U.S. government team that inspected the airport last week found it now met international security requirements. By lifting the advisory to U.S. citizens, the State Department removed an irritant in U.S.-Greek relations. Athens had protested against the advisory.

King congratulates President Mubarak

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein on Monday sent a cable of good wishes to Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak congratulating him on the occasion of the anniversary of the July 23 revolution. The King wished President Mubarak continued good health and the Egyptian people further progress and prosperity under the leadership of President Mubarak.

King cables Polish president

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein on Monday sent a cable to the president of Poland's Republic of Poland, Professor Henryk Jablonski, on the occasion of Poland's national day. The King wished the people of Poland continued progress and prosperity.

Majali presents credentials to Khalifah

MANAMA (Petra) — The emir of Bahrain, Sheikh Issa bin Salman Al Khalifah, on Monday received the credentials of Mr. Amjad Al Majali as the new Jordanian ambassador to Bahrain.

Board promises to keep AUB open

NEW YORK (R) — The board of trustees of the American University of Beirut (AUB) has agreed to continue operating its schools and hospital in Beirut despite the disappearance of three university officials, a spokesman said Monday. The spokesman said the board never formally considered shutting its highly-regarded school complex and hospital in Beirut during a meeting on Friday in Washington, and instead reaffirmed its commitment to continuing operations.

Kuwaiti women suffer setback

KUWAIT (AP) — The Kuwaiti feminist movement sustained a major setback Monday, when the country's highest religious law-making authority decreed that Muslim women be denied the vote and parliament candidacy. The decree, issued by the Committee for Islamic Interpretations and Legislation, was submitted to parliament speaker Ahmad Al Saud who was to communicate it to the 50-member constituent body.

Spanish envoy found dead in Zimbabwe

HARARE (R) — The body of Spain's Ambassador to Zimbabwe, Jose Luis Blanco Briones, was found "barbarically beaten" on the outskirts of Harare Monday, Western diplomatic sources said. Zimbabwe's Ministry of Foreign Affairs said the circumstances of the killing were unclear but pledged to bring the killers to justice. "The government of Zimbabwe will not rest until the full facts of the ambassador's death have been established and until the perpetrators of this heinous crime have been apprehended and brought to justice," the ministry said in a statement.

Papal plot trial prosecutor flies to Turkey

ANKARA (R) — The prosecutor in the Rome Papal murder plot trial, Antonio Marini, arrived in Istanbul Monday for the second time in 11 days, apparently to collect more evidence. He told airport reporters he would look into the possibility of meeting some Turkish named by convicted Turkish gunman Mehmet Ali Agca in his testimony on the 1981 shooting at the Vatican of Pope John Paul II. Four Turks are accused of conspiring with Agca in the shooting. Tuesday Mr. Marini plans to meet Istanbul's chief prosecutor, whom he also met on his July 12-14 visit.

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordanian Press Syndicate
جوردان تايمز يومية سياسية مستقلة عن المؤسسة الصحفية الاردنية (الراي)

World condemns South Africa

LONDON (R) — World opinion on Monday broadly condemned South Africa's imposition of a state of emergency in reaction to continuing violence in black townships and blamed Pretoria's system of apartheid for the unrest. In Washington, White House spokesman Larry Speakes issued a statement calling on South Africa to move towards meaningful reform and away from apartheid. France condemned the state of emergency, which the South African government put into effect at midnight on Saturday, saying the measures risked making the situation worse. Commonwealth Secretary-General Shri Datta Ramphal, in a statement issued in London, called the South African government a terrorist organisation and urged the world to use sanctions to force an end to its policy of racial segregation. Norway, Denmark and Sweden, which have long been in the vanguard of international opposition to apartheid, voiced strong opposition to South Africa's action. (Story on page 8)

Panel tries to limit fighting in Beirut

Sidon leaders meet Khaddam
BEIRUT (R) — A Syrian-backed committee which has sharply reduced militia anarchy in pre-dominantly Muslim west Beirut on Monday sought to limit the impact of Muslim-Christian fighting along the Green Line confrontation line.

In a bid to spare local residents the effects of daily clashes, the committee asked Muslim forces to move closer to the line and leave adjacent residential districts.

Committee sources said the aim was to narrow the battle zone, more than a kilometre across in some areas. "We did everything that should be done in this connection and parts of the confrontation lines have been amended," Defence Minister Adel Ossseiran said after a meeting of the committee, which includes Syrian military observers and Muslim militia delegates.

The committee last week implemented a Syrian-backed agreement clearing Muslim militia from the streets of west Beirut and sharply reducing clashes between Muslim factions.

Syria has launched tentative efforts to expand the west Beirut peace initiative to a Muslim-Christian settlement, but there are fears they may not go far unless the Green Line clashes end.

Muslim leaders say it is not possible to stop the fighting yet, but they are trying to limit it and ensure that flare-ups do not bring militia back onto the streets of west Beirut.

Muslim-Christian fighting has escalated since the west Beirut peace plan took effect last Tuesday. Homes on both sides of the line have been shelled and machine-gun rounds frequently hit residential districts.

Two people on a west Beirut university campus were wounded recently by shots from the Green Line one kilometre away.

There are also signs that the truce in west Beirut is shaky. A bomb shattered a Kuwait Airways office there on Sunday, a rocket knocked out the transmitter of state-owned Beirut radio, and factional clashes erupted round the

Jordan voices support for Lebanon

AMMAN (J.T.) — The foreign minister, Mr. Taher Al Masri, Monday expressed Jordan's total support for Lebanon's sovereignty and independence and hailed the strong and brotherly ties between the two countries.

Mr. Masri was speaking at a luncheon held in honour of outgoing Lebanese Ambassador Samir Hobeica.

Mr. Hobeica is ending his tour of duty in Jordan at the end of the month. On Monday, he also called on the prime minister, Mr. Zaid Rifai, and speaker of the Upper House of Parliament Ahmad Lawzi.

In his speech at the luncheon, Mr. Masri called on the Lebanese people to work for their unity and their sovereignty so that Lebanon can once again play its Arab role to the full.

In a reply speech, Mr. Hobeica paid tribute to the stands of His Majesty King Hussein which support the independence and unity of Lebanon. He also asked Mr. Masri to convey to the King the Lebanese government's appreciation of Jordan's efforts and honourable stand in support of Lebanon.

The foreign minister presented the envoy with a token gift in appreciation of his efforts to strengthen ties between Jordan and Lebanon.

The luncheon was attended by senior Foreign Ministry officials as well as a number of Arab and foreign ambassadors in Amman.

Delegates stage anti-Israeli walkout at Nairobi women's conference

NAIROBI (R) — Dozens of delegates chanting "Zionists go home" walked out of a United Nations women's conference Monday as the Israeli representative was about to deliver her address.

The boycott was joined by Arab delegates and by some African, Asian and East European delegations.

"I am very angry," said Israeli delegation leader Sarah Doron, a member of the Israeli parliament.

Development, equality and peace are the main themes of the two-week conference reviewing the United Nations Decade for Women declared in 1975.

Ms. Doron blamed the walkout on the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) or the Libyans.

She continued her speech amidst shouts outside the hall of "Palestine Arabia" and "Zionists go away".

Later, the Israeli delegation formally protested against what they called "the noisy walk out".

Shevardnadze meets U.S. envoy in Moscow

MOSCOW (R) — Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze received U.S. Ambassador Arthur Hartman on Monday to discuss details of the forthcoming summit between the leaders of the two superpowers.

U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Kremlin chief Mikhail Gorbachev are due to meet in Geneva in November and before then Mr. Shevardnadze is expected to travel to the United Nations for talks with Mr. Reagan.

The official news agency TASS, in its brief report of Monday's meeting between Mr. Hartman and Mr. Shevardnadze, said they concentrated on bilateral relations but also touched on other international topics.

Mr. Shevardnadze, who was only recently named to replace veteran Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko, last week received the French ambassador to Moscow to discuss Mr. Gorbachev's visit to France in October.

The 57-year-old Georgian will be making his debut on the international scene later this month when he goes to Finland for the 10th anniversary of the Helsinki accords.



King, Arafat hold talks

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Majesty King Hussein and Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat on Monday held talks at Al Nadwa Palace, the Jordanian News Agency, Petra reported.

The news agency did not give any details on the two leaders' meeting which followed a visit made by the King to Britain and talks with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher. The King returned to Jordan on Sunday.

Monday's talks were attended by Chief of the Royal Court Marwan Al Jaseem. The Palestinian side included Palestine National Council (PNC) Speaker Shiekh Abdul Hameed Al Saeh, Deputy Commander of the PLO forces Khalil Al Wazir, PLO Executive Committee member Mohammed Milhem and Fatah Central Committee member and senior political advisor to Mr. Arafat, Mr. Hani Hassan.

Egypt warns against allowing Soviet Jews to emigrate to Israel

CAIRO (R) — Restoration of Soviet-Israeli diplomatic ties could hamper the Middle East peace process if it involved the emigration of more Soviet Jews to Israel, Egyptian Prime Minister Kamal Hassan Ali said Monday.

Mr. Ali, just back from talks in Washington on Middle East peace prospects, said that if a deal were to include more Jewish emigration, "this means that more settlements will be built in the West Bank and this in turn is against the peace process."

He noted, however, that the Soviet Union and Israel were sovereign countries and free to reach any agreement they wanted.

His comments followed reports of a secret meeting between the Israeli and Soviet ambassadors to France. Israel radio said a deal was discussed involving increased Jewish emigration to Israel and restoration of diplomatic links cut during the 1967 Middle East war.

Moscow has dismissed the report as groundless.

Mr. Ali, who returned home on Sunday after delivering messages from President Hosni Mubarak to President Reagan and Vice-President George Bush on prospects for talks between the U.S. and a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation, said he believed Washington was serious in pushing the momentum for peace.

"I think the U.S. is serious (about) conducting a dialogue with the joint delegation," he said.

Meanwhile Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres hopes he can meet with Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak at the U.N. General Assembly in September, the daily Davar newspaper reported Monday.

Mr. Peres has been trying to arrange a summit meeting with the Egyptian leader ever since he took office last September, but the Egyptians have kept putting it off, saying the climate was not yet right for such a meeting.

Egypt and Israel signed a peace treaty in 1979 but relations between them have been cool, especially since Israel invaded Lebanon in 1982 and Egypt withdrew its ambassador from Tel Aviv.

Peres hopes

Occupied Jerusalem (R) — Three members of a Jewish underground group were sentenced to life imprisonment Monday after a year-long trial for murdering Palestinians in the Israeli-occupied West Bank.

The Jerusalem district court sentenced 12 others convicted of anti-Arab attacks — including a plot to blow up one of Islam's holiest mosques — to prison terms of three to 10 years.

The arrest and trial of the men, settlers from the West Bank, fuelled deep political tensions. Right-wing nationalists led by Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir pressed for a pardon while left-wingers said such a move would "undermine" Israel's judicial system.

The Temple Mount will be ours one day," Yehuda Etzion shouted from the dock.

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However, an anonymous telephone caller in Beirut claiming to speak for the "Islamic Jihad" (Holy War) organisation claimed responsibility.

The caller told an International News Agency that the attacks were a reprisal for Monday's Israeli assault on a south Lebanese village.

In Copenhagen, Jewish community officials said five of the 22 injured were residents of the old people's home. They suffered severe cuts from glass splinters.

Justice Minister Erik Ninn-Hansen deplored the blasts in a statement, calling them "meaningless acts of terrorism" and promised massive police action to prevent a recurrence.

In Stockholm, Stefan Meisels, deputy chairman of Sweden's 15,000-strong Jewish community, said: "This shows the unfortunate way in which terrorism is spreading."

He said he could see no link between the bombings and his forthcoming meeting with the chief of

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Mubarak lashes out at some Arabs

CAIRO (AP) — Using his barbed language ever against rich Arabs, President Hosni Mubarak attacked Arab countries on Monday for holding back financial aid from Egypt and accused some of them of plotting to destabilise Egypt.

Mr. Mubarak's attack was in a nationally broadcast speech commemorating the 33rd anniversary of the July 23, 1952 revolution that overthrew the monarchy.

He at first concentrated in his 20-minute speech on the importance of democracy and Egypt's economic problems, then said: "If our Arab brothers, for reasons known or unknown, have taken the role of bystanders, Egypt, which was always the one to give a helping hand, will never put out its hand to ask for aid or help."

The comment brought applause. Hundreds of millions of dollars in aid from oil-rich Arab countries were stopped in 1979 when 17 Arab states and the Palestine Liberation Organisation severed ties after Egypt and Israel signed a separate peace treaty.

"There are those who plot outside our borders to strike against our (democratic) building and harm our secure life," Mr. Mubarak said.

Mr. Mubarak's remarks seemed aimed at Libya and Syria, the only countries with which relations remain badly strained. Egypt recently has announced that its security forces had foiled several alleged Libyan terrorist attempts.

"Our Egypt is urging us to be more alert against destructive calls and greedy plotters," Mr. Mubarak said in his speech Monday.

"It is our duty, both supporters and opposers, to protect our democracy... if greedy winds storm it (democracy) and try to tear it apart, if irresponsible ideas try to impose themselves by pressure, and force, the loss will affect everyone."

During the trial, left-wingers complained the accused were given preferential treatment. They were taken on outings to Mediterranean beaches and allowed out of jail to attend family gatherings.

75 per cent of the Israeli public favour an immediate release, Nir, Livni and Uzi Sharabae received life sentences for the 1982 attack on Hebron Islamic College when masked men sprayed the campus with machine-gun fire and hurled grenades.

The 15 extremists, who pleaded not guilty, were among 25 men rounded up in May, 1984. The 10 others were sentenced after pleading guilty to lesser charges.

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Oil slick feared from damaged Iranian oilfield

MÁNAMA, Bahrain (AP) — Officials of the eight-nation Regional Organisation for the Protection of Marine Environment (ROPME) in the Gulf were reported to be consulting on collective precautions against a possible oil slick in the Gulf waters, two days after Iraqi Navy units blasted Iran's offshore Cyrus oilfield.

A Kuwait official told the Associated Press that four wellhead platforms, four berthing quays and possibly a submarine pipeline have been damaged in the attack. The four wells, 112 kilometres south east of Kuwait, stand on a 16 kilometre area in the Gulf waters, within the Iraq-Iran war zone.

But other officials quoted the Iranian representative at ROPME as claiming that the Cyrus wells were capped with cement about two years ago and "were unlikely to leak oil." The Kuwait-based ROPME groups together the Gulf Arab states — Iraq, Iran, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Qatar, the United Arab Emirates, Bahrain and Oman.

The ROPME experts have been trying to verify the situation. "After all, Cyrus is not Nowruz," said one marine shipping executive based in Dubai. The official was referring to the Norwuz offshore oil field, north of Cyprus in the northern sector of the Gulf waters, which leaked profusely more than 18 months as a result of Iraqi attacks in February 1983. Cyrus has not been operational for over three years, but it sends unspecified quantities of heavy crude oil to the key Iranian oil terminal at Kharg Island through a 40-mile pipeline.

BANQUET FOR LEBANESE ENVOY

Foreign Minister Taher Al Masri (left, standing) Monday hosts a lunch banquet for Lebanese ambassador to Jordan Samir Hobekha (third from right) to mark the end of the envoy's term in Jordan (Petra photo).

Sudanese finance minister resigns in policy dispute

KHARTOUM (R) — Sudan's Finance Minister Ahmad Abdul Maguid has offered his resignation over policy differences with Prime Minister Al Gazouli Dafaia Allah and the powerful Trades Union Alliance, state-owned newspapers reported Monday.

The acting governor of the Bank of Sudan, Mahdi Al Faki, was also reported to have resigned in sympathy with Mr. Abdul Maguid.

The state-owned dailies Al Ayyam and Al Sahafa quoted Mr. Abdul Maguid as saying he had resigned because he could not reconcile his economic policy with that demanded by Mr. Dafaia Allah and the Trades Union Alliance.

There was no immediate confirmation from the prime minister's office of the reports. The finance minister's move followed a bank workers' strike last week over government economic policies they said were imposed by the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank.

The bank workers are members of the Trades Union Alliance which paved the way with a general strike for the April 6 military coup that ousted President Jafar Numeiri.

Al Ayyam newspaper, reporting Mr. Faki's resignation as acting governor of the Bank of Sudan, said the unions recommended a change of leadership in the bank.

They also called for formation of a fact-finding committee to investigate corruption in banks, the independence of the bank from the Finance Ministry and a revision of the state's economic policies.

U.N. chief planning moves on Western Sahara issue

RABAT (R) — United Nations Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar has said there were grounds for a new initiative to settle the Western Sahara problem, the Moroccan News Agency MAP reported.

In a statement before leaving for Paris after a three-day visit dominated by talks on the Western Sahara, the U.N. chief said: "I am leaving with suitcases full of information about the Western Sahara problem."

He added: "I think there is reason to undertake action to start a process leading to a peaceful, negotiated solution of this African problem."

King Hassan and his colleagues had shown an obvious interest in finding a peaceful solution, Mr. Perez de Cuellar said.

The king has stated his readiness to hold a referendum on self-determination at any time in the Western Sahara, where Algerian-backed Polisario guerrillas are fighting Moroccan troops for independence of the former Spanish colony.

In his statement, the U.N. chief said he had briefed King Hassan about talks on the Western Sahara issue which he held in Addis Ababa with Algerian President Chadli Benjedid and the foreign ministers of Libya and Mauritania.

He said they also discussed political and economic problems, southern Africa and the just-concluded OAU summit in Addis Ababa.

Since withdrawing from the OAU last November in protest against the admission of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic (SADR), proclaimed by the Polisario, Morocco has been seeking to have the referendum held under United Nations auspices.

The main stumbling block, however, remains Morocco's refusal to negotiate details directly with the Polisario, as called for by resolutions of the OAU in 1983 and the U.N. last year.

TEL AVIV (AP) — Prime Minister Shimon Peres promised a group of Ethiopian immigrants Sunday to seek a solution for their clash with Israel's rabbis over forced conversion rites.

Immigration Minister Yaakov Tzur said the Ethiopians, many of whom came to Israel on a secret airlift that began last year, agreed to consider Mr. Peres' request to suspend all their protest activities until the premier confers with Israel's chief rabbis.

"They said it would be hard, because they are under great pressure by the community to protest the conversions," said Mr. Tzur in a radio interview.

The estimated 15,000 to 20,000 Ethiopian immigrants in Israel say they are direct descendants from the Biblical tribe of Dan and have adhered to pure old testament laws for thousands of years.

But Israel's chief rabbis demand that the immigrants immerse themselves in a ritual bath as did an estimated 5,000 other Ethiopians who came here before the airlift.

The rabbis say that because the Ethiopians have been isolated in Africa for 3,000 years there has been some "mingling of blood" which could cast doubts on the legitimacy of their Jewishness.

Last week the Ethiopians launched a series of protest actions, including a 10-hour march, a hunger strike and sit-ins. On Sunday, several hundred of them went on strike at an immigration centre in the town of Afeka, refusing to attend Hebrew classes and to accept medical care, Israel Radio reported.

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Anti-resistance squad formed in S. Lebanon

BEIRUT (R) — The head of an Israeli-backed Shiite Muslim village militia has formed an anti-resistance organisation in Israel's South Lebanon "security zone", a Beirut newspaper said Monday.

The independent daily An Nahar quoted Hussein Abdul Nabi, 24, as saying he was forming the anti-resistance units of the South because of "the recent escalation of suicidal operations which killed many civilians including women and children."

Mr. Abdul Nabi, head of the pro-Israeli "National Guard" militia in Braasheet village, said members were relatives of victims of three recent car bombings which killed dozens of civilians in attacks on pro-Israeli militiamen on the edges of the security zone.

"Our work will be independent and has nothing to do with (pro-Israeli) South Lebanon Army (SLA) militia or Israeli forces. We shall launch our work shortly thanks to the response of an Arab state," he said. He declined to name the Arab state.

Mr. Abdul Nabi is a former SLA militiaman who has survived five assassination attempts. Last year he was appointed as head of the Braasheet mainly-Shi'ite "National Guard."

Timur Goksel, spokesman for the U.N. Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL), said Monday UNIFIL checkpoints near the border village of Shaqra stopped three vehicles on Saturday trying to smuggle weapons into the border strip, where anti-Israeli guerrilla attacks have recently increased.

U.N. troops searching a tractor found three Kalashnikov rifles, an M-16 rifle, a rocket propelled grenade launcher with four rockets, three Katynas, a hand grenade, an electric detonator, fuse wire, L3 rifle magazines, RPG rocket boosters and dynamite, Goksel said.

The same day, UNIFIL soldiers stopped two cars carrying five Kalashnikovs, an RPG launcher with two rockets and one sniper rifle, two hand grenades and two pistols, he added.

Basra opens museum for war martyrs

BASRA, Iraq (R) — This sandbagged southern Iraqi city near the Gulf war's front line has opened a museum dedicated to citizens killed in Iranian artillery attacks.

Basra Governor Fawzi Rashid told foreign reporters more than 600 people had been killed and over 2,000 injured in shelling since the war started in September 1980.

The city, Iraq's second largest with one million people, faces Iran across the Shatt Al-Arab waterway at the head of the Gulf. The front is only a few kilometres away.

Most buildings, including homes and shops, in the once thriving port and oil export centre lie behind high walls of protective sandbags, giving the city a gloomy appearance.

The "Museum of the Martyrs of the Aggressive Persian Shelling" set up in the city centre in March, has more than 300 photographs of victims as well as possessions, such as school bags, text books, torn clothes and shrapnel-riddled cars.

Governor Rashid praised the courage of residents of what he called the "city of a million fig-

hurs" and said: "Despite the state of war and continued shelling of the city, construction work continues."

Mr. Rashid said that during celebrations last week to mark the 17th anniversary of Iraq's revolution he laid foundation stones for projects worth millions of dollars, including irrigation works, schools, highways, housing and markets.

Basra, about 480 kilometres south of Baghdad, has had a respite from artillery attacks since mid-June, when Iraqi President Saddam Hussein declared a 15-day moratorium on Iraqi raids on Iranian cities.

Iran rejected Iraq's unilateral declaration of a halt to attacks on cities, but there has been no shelling of Basra since then.

Hussein Ahmad, a 50-year-old ice cream salesman, told the reporters: "Thanks to Allah there has been no shelling ... Allah is the only one who decides our fate."

A young woman living with three children near a teaching hospital on the banks of the Shatt Al Arab said sandbags around the walls of her house saved their lives

twice when shells fell in the front yard.

Mr. Rashid said local families who lost their men in Gulf war fighting were helped immediately by neighbours when a shell hit their homes or when a relative was injured.

An employee of the Basra Sheraton Hotel said business had slackened over the past two years "when the hotel was packed with businessmen of different nationalities."

In the hotel, dozens of Iraqis, Kuwaitis and other Arabs gamble each night at roulette and black jack tables while enjoying alcoholic drinks prohibited in some Middle East countries.

On the highway linking Basra with Baghdad, the townships of Al Uzayr and Al Jumrah, separated from Iraq by about 30 kilometres of marshland on the southern front, appeared to have been emptied of residents since fighting in the area last March.

Stretching along the road for several kilometres were well-fortified defence lines, backed by tanks, artillery and anti-aircraft guns and missiles.

AMF directors charged with malpractice

ABU DHABI (R) — The former president of the Arab Monetary Fund (AMF) and five others have been charged by an Abu Dhabi court with financial malpractice that led to the loss of \$70 million in AMF funds, the magistrate handling the case said Monday.

Abdul-Wahab Abdou of the public prosecutor's office told Reuters the charges were filed after an investigation into the 1977-1982 presidential term of Jawad Hashem.

A local newspaper earlier this month published a court summons naming Hashem, former head of treasury Mohammed Mahdi Saleh Bahr Al Ouloum and former finance directors Samir Haddad and Jalal Awhan Stephan.

All are Iraqi citizens currently living outside the United Arab Emirates (UAE). Abdou declined to name the other two men charged, but said both had been arrested in the UAE.

A report by AMF accountants Ernst and Whinney published last year, revealed transfers of AMF funds to non-AMF accounts, unauthorised loans and unregistered trading in precious metals during Hashem's presidency.

The report put losses to the fund at more than \$40 million, but Abdou said Monday the prosecutor's office had determined them to be in excess of \$70 million.

Abdou said the charges were breach of faith, forgery, use of false account entries and falsification of accounts.

A first hearing took place on June 25 and the case was adjourned until September 10, he said.

Hashem's whereabouts are not known although he is believed to be living in Europe.

The Abu Dhabi-based AMF was set up in 1977 along the lines of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to give balance of payments support to poorer Arab states.

Paid-up capital at the end of 1984 was 268.25 million Arab accounts dinars (\$821 million) of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, and Algeria held the largest shares.

The bank workers are members of the Trades Union Alliance which paved the way with a general strike for the April 6 military coup that ousted President Jafar Numeiri.

Al Ayyam newspaper, reporting Mr. Faki's resignation as acting governor of the Bank of Sudan, said the unions recommended a change of leadership in the bank.

They also called for formation of a fact-finding committee to investigate corruption in banks, the independence of the bank from the Finance Ministry and a revision of the state's economic policies.

The estimated 15,000 to 20,000 Ethiopian immigrants in Israel say they are direct descendants from the Biblical tribe of Dan and have adhered to pure old testament laws for thousands of years.

But Israel's chief rabbis demand that the immigrants immerse themselves in a ritual bath as did an estimated 5,000 other Ethiopians who came here before the airlift.

The rabbis say that because the Ethiopians have been isolated in Africa for 3,000 years there has been some "mingling of blood" which could cast doubts on the legitimacy of their Jewishness.

Last week the Ethiopians launched a series of protest actions, including a 10-hour march, a hunger strike and sit-ins. On Sunday, several hundred of them went on strike at an immigration centre in the town of Afeka, refusing to attend Hebrew classes and to accept medical care, Israel Radio reported.

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TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION	23:00	News Summary
7:00	23:45	Evening Show Cont.
7:30	23:57	News Headlines
8:00	00:00	Close down
8:30	00:00	News Summary
9:00	00:00	News Summary
9:30	00:00	News Summary
10:00	00:00	News Summary
10:30	00:00	News Summary
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22:30	00:00	News Summary
23:00	00:00	News Summary

WHAT'S GOING ON

TODAY'S EVENTS	CULTURAL CENTRES
6:00-6:30 Jordanian Army Band	Royal Cultural Centre Tel. 6530267
6:30-7:30 "Spontaneous Art" Folk Troupe — Egypt	American Centre 64371
7:30-8:30 "Yamouk University Music Band"	American Centre Library 641520
8:30-9:30 "Songs by Mohammed Abdo — Saudi Arabia (JD 7)	British Council 636147-8
9:45-10:15 The London City Ballet — U.K. (JD 4)	French Cultural Centre 637009
10:30-12:00 "Rashidiyah" Music Band — Tunisia (JD 2)	Goethe Institute 641993
12:30-1:30 "Assessment of Jordanian Folklore (500 files)"	Soviet Cultural Centre 644203
1:30-2:30 "Ice-Rocks" band — Jordan (JD 1)	Spanish Cultural Centre 624049
2:30-3:30 "A Flock of Wild Geese" — French Mariouettes Show (250 files)	Turkish Cultural Centre 639777
3:30-4:30 Jordanian Army Band	Haya Arts Centre 641192
4:30-5:30 "Dubai" & Songs	Husseini Youth City 647181/86
5:00-12:00 Paintings & Fine Arts Exhibition	Y.W.C.A. 641793
5:00-12:00 Crafts Displays	Y.W.M.C.A. 646251
5:00-12:00 Children's Book Fair & Activities	Amman Municipal Library 627111
5:00-12:00 Exhibition of Jordanian Antiquities	University of Jordan Library 843555

FOR THE TRAVELLER

QUEEN ALIA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT	MARITIME TRAFFIC
This information is supplied by Alia International Airport Ltd. (06) 53200-5, where it should always be verified.	Regular-line ships docking at Aqaba port:
ARRIVALS	— Basri
09:30 Agaba (RJ)	— Westland
10:30 Kuwait (RJ)	— Takaya Maru
11:30 Dubai, Abu Dhabi (RJ)	Amn Kewar and Sons Company, Tel. 622334-9 at your service.
12:30 Jeddah (RJ)	
13:30 Doha, Bahrain (RJ)	
14:30 Dhahran, Riyadh (RJ)	
15:30 Singapore, Kuala Lumpur (RJ)	
16:30 Laraca, Damascus (RJ)	
17:30 Dhahran, Riyadh (RJ)	
18:30 Dubai, Doha (RJ)	
19:30 Moscow (SU)	
20:30 Kuwait (RJ)	
21:30 Riyadh (RJ)	
22:30 Cairo (RJ)	
23:30 New York, Vienna (RJ)	
00:30 Athens (RJ)	
01:30 Aden (RJ)	
02:30 Copenhagen, Frankfurt (RJ)	
03:30 Amsterdam, Istanbul (RJ)	
04:30 Istanbul (RJ)	
05:30 Rome, Damascus (RJ)	
06:30 Zurich, London (RJ)	
07:30 Tripoli (RJ)	
08:30 Athens (RJ)	
09:30 Baghdad (RJ)	

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EMERGENCIES	NIGHT DUTY
Amman governorate 891228	AMMAN:
Amman civil defence 198, 199	Dr. Yousef Horani 625478
Civil Defence 271293, 27131	Dr. Walid Yacoub 784811
Civil Defence Jowdeh 770733	Grand Amman pharmacy 624051
Ambulance 193, 775111	Pharm pharmacy 661912
Amman downtown fire brigade 198	Mishal pharmacy 770910
First aid 63034	Al Jalal pharmacy 624228
Blood bank 778303	Khaled Ibn Al Walid pharmacy 674705
Civil Defence rescue 661111	Assaf pharmacy 853281
Fire headquarters 192, 621111	Rasheed pharmacy 666033
Police headquarters 639141	
Traffic police 896390/1	TAXIS:
Electric Power Co. 636381/4, 624881	Kayali taxi 656030
Municipal water complaints 7711256	Grand Palace taxi 667079
Queen Alia Int. Airport (06) 5330460	Medial City taxi 813813
	Neel taxi 644433
	Sahar taxi 622347
	Talal taxi 625021
	REID:
	Dr. Muhammad Al Shara'a (-)
	Anas pharmacy (-)
	ZARQA:
	Dr. Mufid Dhamm 985522
	Al Hana pharmacy (-)
	Frej pharmacy (-)
	GENERAL
	Jordan Television 773111/19
	Radio Jordan 774111/19
	Ministry of Tourism 642311
	Hotel complaints 666412
	Price complaints 661176
	Telephone Information 12
	Jordan and Middle East calls 10
	Overseas calls 17
	Repair service 11

MARKET PRICES

Upper/lower price in fils per kg.	Lower (yellow)
Apple (local) 260/200	430/380
Apple (American) 350/280	90/60
Apricots 450/400	90/60
Bananas 280/240	160/130
Beans (Makassar) 240/210	120/90
Beans 240/200	70/40
Cabbage 90/60	160/120
Cauliflower 150/120	220/180
Cucumber (large) 80/60	240/200
Cucumber (small) 130/100	80/50
Eggplant (large) 70/40	150/100
Eggplant (small) 130/90	70/40
Garlic (without leaves) 350/300	500/400
	Water Melon 100/70

NEWS IN BRIEF

Masri receives Chinese envoy's credentials

AMMAN (J.T.) — Newly appointed Chinese ambassador to Jordan Chang Jin Monday presented a copy of his credentials to Foreign Minister Taher Al Masri. Mr. Jin succeeds Mr. Huang Shixie as his country's ambassador to Jordan.

Jordan, Iraq review transport affairs

BAGHDAD (Petra) — Jordan and Iraq began talks here Monday on joint cooperation in transport fields headed by Minister of Transport Fahd Obeid and Iraqi Minister of Communications and Transport Abdul Jabbar Abdul Rahim. Mr. Obeid stressed Jordan's keenness on continuing action to strengthen ties of cooperation in the transport field to serve the interests of the two countries. Mr. Abdul Rahim praised the existing relations of cooperation between the two countries in transport fields. The two-day talks deal with joint cooperation in air, sea and land transport fields. Mr. Obeid left for Baghdad Sunday at the head of a delegation from the public and private sectors.

Institutions to discuss industrial fair

AMMAN (Petra) — Representatives of the industrial sector, trade unions, youth clubs and institutions in Jordan are due to meet at the Amman Chamber of Industry Tuesday to discuss their participation in the Jordanian industrial festival due to be held in Amman on Aug. 11 to mark the 33rd anniversary of King Hussein's accession to the throne. The festival, organised by Al-Musabih magazine in cooperation with the Amman Chamber of Industry and several Jordanian institutions, will highlight Jordanian industrial products.

GUVS establishes investment board

AMMAN (Petra) — The General Union of Voluntary Societies (GUVS) has set up a committee to work out a programme for carrying out investment projects to benefit local communities. The three-member committee comprises Anwar Al-Hadid, Abdullah Jaber and Mohammad Rabie' all of whom are members of the GUVS board of directors. The GUVS board also decided at a meeting Monday to construct a building for GUVS headquarters and to donate JD 12,325 to eight charitable societies to help them carry out humanitarian projects.

Committee approves 'commercial road'

AMMAN (Petra) — The district committee for the organisation of buildings in Amman Monday approved designating the Amman-University Road as a commercial road which will permit land owners to build stores on both sides of the road.

Mheilan chairs meeting on Islamic court services

AMMAN (Petra) — Services provided by Islamic courts and means to improve and speed up these services were the subject of a meeting held Monday at the Islamic Justice Department and chaired by Chief Islamic Justice Sheikh Mohammad Mheilan. Sheikh Mheilan received the development of Islamic justice since the early days of Islam until recent times. He pointed out that the first chief justice in Jordan, following the establishment of the Kingdom in 1921, was the scholar Sheikh Mohammad Khader Shabaneh. He said that Islamic courts are now spread all over the country and added that there are 38 law courts and courts of appeal. Sheikh Mheilan also said that Islamic courts are totally independent and conduct their services in accordance with pertinent laws and legislation. The meeting was attended by court judges and officials in the Amman and Balqa Governorates. A similar meeting is scheduled to be held in Irbid at the beginning of August.

Keilani, Daghestani to inspect solar, wind-powered wells

AMMAN (Petra) — Water Authority of Jordan (W.A.J.) Director General Mohammad Saleh Al Keilani and Royal Scientific Society (RSS) President Fakhreddin Al Daghestani will Tuesday make a tour of artesian wells in the desert regions of Jordan which operate by solar energy or wind power. The tour will take them to the regions of Omari and Kharaneh according to Mr. Keilani who said that the wells being exploited in the two regions have been operating using solar and wind energy thanks to research efforts by the RSS. These wells are producing drinking water for the Bedouins living nearby and for their animals in the desert, he added. The exploitation of solar and wind energy for operating these wells was designed to save oil and conserve the transportation of water to remote or desert regions, Mr. Keilani added. He said that solar and wind energy have been exploited in many countries as an alternative to oil.

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Expatriates question officials on dual nationality issue, housing and customs

By Rana Sabbagh
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Housing Corporation Director-General Shafiq Zawaideh Monday said that the corporation will be selling housing land supplied with electricity, sewerage and water facilities throughout the Kingdom at 40 per cent cheaper prices than adjacent land.

Mr. Zawaideh was speaking in response to questions raised by Jordanian expatriates on the lack of housing facilities in Jordan during their third-day of meetings at a conference on Jordanians living abroad.

During Monday's session, conference discussed a working paper on "problems encountered by Jordanians abroad" which defined and listed expatriates' concerns and suggestions, the possibility of expatriates holding dual nationalities in the near future and the numerous problems they face once they decide to return to Jordan for a visit or to reside.

Minister of Labour and Social Development Khaled Al-Haj Hassan pointed that the Jordanian government is studying the issue of Jordanians holding dual nationalities and added that "the government's stand on this issue will soon be announced."

The paper stated that expatriates' problems abroad were mainly caused by labour conditions, world-wide inflation and recession, living conditions abroad and bureaucracy in Jordanian embassies abroad which the paper said "delays and complicates the issuance of new passports, legal papers, military service booklets, and birth certificates."

An expatriate commented that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs should "reconsider the quality of employees it sends to work abroad in Jordanian embassies, since their number is high but their quality and efficiency is low and slow." Other expatriates said they were ready to pay in order to get their papers done without having to "be subjected to humiliation and delay."

Jordanian councillor in Texas, Sabar A. Mawad complained that the chancery is isolated. "Years pass without Jordanians knowing anything about the development of their country simply because the Ministry of Information does not send regular publications, newspapers and magazines," he said.

The cultural attaché at the Jordanian embassy in Kuwait said: "There are 100,000 Jordanian students and 5,000 Jordanian teachers working in Kuwait, yet, all our services to them are delayed because the embassy is understaffed. Why is there such a silence on the work and lack of services in Jordanian embassies abroad?"

Passport Department Assistant Director Radwan Jassem assured expatriates that the department will be sending some of its staff to Jordanian embassies in order to save time and facilitate issuing of new passports and administrative procedures.

Passport 'restrictions'

Ministry of Interior Under Secretary Ahmad Al Aqailah commented on a question regarding whether the government had any plans to lessen restrictions on a new law for issuing Jordanian passports to Jordanians living abroad. Mr. Aqailah said the ministry will introduce a text service between the ministry and Jordanian embassies to assess whether any passport applicant can have his passport issued abroad or whether he should return to have his passport issued in Jordan. The new passport law, which was passed and approved by the Lower and Upper Houses of Parliament, states that the General Intelligence Department should okay the issuing of any passport to any Jordanian abroad.

"No Jordanian citizenship can be dropped unless the applicant submits a written request which should later be approved by the cabinet", Mr. Aqailah said in response to a question on the procedures for dropping Jordanian citizenship.

The Public Registration Department deputy director also declared that the department has extended the deadline for Jordanians living abroad who want to register at the department in order that they can acquire a family document which includes all essential information on members of each family. "We have extended the period to the end of 1986, instead of the end of 1985," he added.

He went on to say that children of expatriates who wish to enrol in Jordanian universities and community colleges will be exempt from having to show their family document.

The working paper on problems encountered by Jordanians living abroad also cited examples of problems these Jordanians face when they return to their homeland for a vacation or to reside. The problems, according to the working paper, were: the limited education opportunities offered to their children in secondary and higher education establishments; the lack of housing for average-income Jordanians; the limited feasibility studies on investment opportunities in Jordan and the high customs duties which an expatriate has to pay on his household goods and car if he returns to reside.

Under secretary at the Ministry of Industry and Trade, Mr. Mohammad Al Saqqaf, said that the ministry has recently sent commercial attaches to Jordanian

embassies in Egypt, Iraq and Saudi Arabia in order to guide expatriates on the investment opportunities in Jordan and to promote the export of Jordanian products abroad. Commercial attaches will be soon sent to North Yemen and other Arab countries which will be "future markets for Jordanian exports," Mr. Saqqaf said. The ministry will also hold trade and industrial exhibitions of Jordanian products in Saudi Arabia, Somalia and Djibouti, Mr. Saqqaf said.

"The ministry is giving the issue of feasibility studies on investment opportunities due attention since a lot of Jordanian industries failed because there was no scientific survey on the need for such industries and companies," he added. Mr. Saqqaf went on to say that the law on industrial investment in Jordan could be amended in the future and that the ministry welcomes "any expatriate who wishes to invest his earnings in Jordan."

In response to expatriates' inquiries on whether the University of Jordan and Yarmouk University will increase the number of students whose parents are expatriates, Ministry of Higher Education Secretary General Amin Al Tell declined to comment on the issue.

An expatriate questioned whether the government of Prime Minister Zaid Rifai was willing to establish private universities, and Dr. Tell replied that the ministry "needs some time to consider such proposals."

Customs complaints

Numerous expatriates stated their complaints on custom fees and Customs Department administrative procedures which they said "usually delay the period of releasing goods" or "the over-estimates of original prices of goods resulting in high custom duties."

In response to these complaints, a senior official at the Customs Department said that a lot of delays could be caused due to the individual mood of either the expatriates or the custom officials. The official added that 70 per cent of goods are exempted from taxes based on Jordanian investment laws and another law which states tax exemption on 32 different goods. Thus, he said, full customs duties are collected on 30 per cent of goods which enter the country.

Jordan will defend rights of Hospice staff, Masri says

Government pursues efforts to prevent hospital closure

AMMAN (J.T.) — Jordan Monday announced its determination to defend the legal rights of staff at the Hospice Hospital in Arab Jerusalem despite Israel's order for the closure of the hospital last week.

Foreign Minister Taher Al Masri voiced Jordan's stance to Austrian Ambassador Arnold Moebius at a meeting held in his office in the presence of Minister of Occupied Territories Affairs Taher Kana'an. Mr. Masri handed the ambassador a Jordanian government memorandum dealing with the Israeli decision and Jordan's official reaction.

Mr. Masri said that the Jordanian government will continue to help the hospice staff so that

they may continue their medical services to the local Arab inhabitants, despite Israel's order for hospice's closure. Mr. Masri also requested the ambassador to convey the official Jordanian stand to his government and the Austrian churches which built the hospital.

The Foreign Ministry in Amman is currently contacting Arab countries and organisations concerned with the subject of the closure, a ministry spokesman said.

The Arab Health Ministers Executive Council last week deplored Israel's decision to close the Hospice Hospital and appealed to the World Health Organisation (WHO) to interfere and stop Israel's illegal and arbitrary measure.

An Israeli Health Ministry official has claimed that Israel was closing the hospital because it was "below standard". The 40-bed hospital in Arab Jerusalem has been ordered to close by July 31.

The building is owned by Austria's Roman Catholic Church and the Austrian interior minister has said in Vienna that he was shocked about the closure decision, which he described as an arbitrary act against the Palestinians.

Muasher outlines government's supply policy

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Trade, Industry and Supply Rajal Muasher Tuesday explained the government's supply policy during a meeting held at the Ministry of Supply and attended by the ministry's under secretary, Mr. Abdullah Hawamdeh, and department directors.

Dr. Muasher said that the government's policy on supplies aims at making available good quality, reasonably-priced commodities and to stock reserve supplies of basic foods.

He said that the government's policy ensures that other governmental departments concerned with the protection of domestic products should also be involved in implementing price controls. He said that price control should, however, take into consideration all the factors which influence the end price of a commodity, including the basic cost, minimum profit and that the procedure should be conducted using up-to-date accounting and cost calculation methods.

He emphasised the government's keenness on supporting all food production projects in the country. He said that such projects would receive full financial support from the government.

Dakhqan stresses importance of agricultural research

AMMAN (Petra) — Agriculture Minister Ahmad Dakhqan Monday said that Jordan is keen on developing agricultural research, extension and guidance services because it believes that they form the basis for developing the agricultural sector.

The minister was addressing a seminar on relations between agricultural guidance and research which opened at the Amman Chamber of Industry. He said that both fields are designed to increase agricultural production and animal husbandry. Jordan is keen on developing agricultural research and extension to farmers in view of the ever-changing technological developments and techniques in the agricultural sector and in the light of population

growth, the parcelling of agricultural lands and the more and more attention being given to land by investors, the minister said.

Also addressing the opening session was Dr. Wajih Ma'louf, representative of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) who thanked the Jordanian government for hosting the FAO-sponsored conference.

Participants in the seminar discussed in the first session a number of working papers dealing with agricultural problems, research and experiments in the field. Delegates and experts from Cyprus, North and South Yemen, Iraq, Syria, Libya, Lebanon, Oman, Pakistan, Sudan, Turkey, Tunisia, Egypt and Jordan as well as FAO are attending the seminar.

CAEU companies to discuss cooperation, coordination

AMMAN (Petra) — Arab companies established by the Council of Arab Economic Unity (CAEU) will open a meeting at the Arab Mining Company (ARMICO) headquarters in Amman on Wednesday.

Chairmen of these companies' boards of directors will discuss subjects pertaining to coordination and cooperation among these companies in the exchange

of information and preparation of studies and surveys which could help develop these companies.

Organisations taking part in the two-day meeting are the Arab Organisation for Industrial Development, the Arab Fund for Social and Economic Development, the Arab Organisation for Agricultural Development and the Arab Organisation for Mineral Wealth.



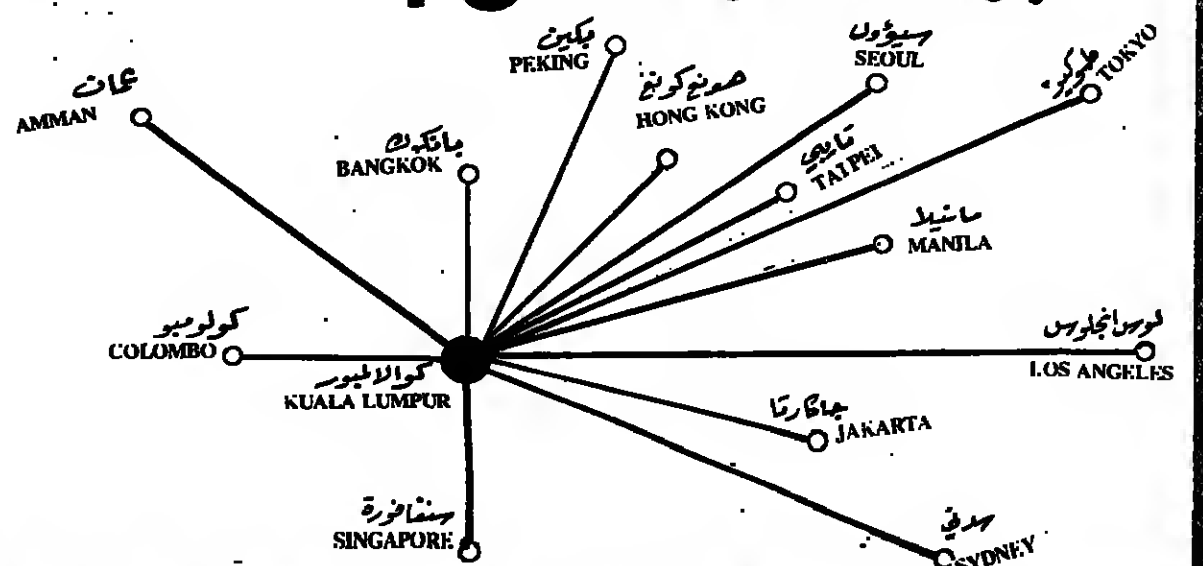
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Time to act

UNTIL recently, when Israel was still occupying large parts of Lebanon and wreaking havoc in the rest of the strife-torn country, almost all Arab attention was focused on how the enemy state could possibly cope with the rising tide of resistance to the occupation and how the Zionists could extricate themselves from the morass that they so conveniently called "Lebanon". Arabs then were just happy to see the Israelis on the defensive, suffering, as they had been, from one guerrilla attack after the other and from the physical, political and psychological pressures that this war has so naturally brought upon them.

All this was done while Israel succeeded in deflecting the world's and our attention from the real core of the Middle East problem — the continued occupation of the West Bank, Gaza and the Golan Heights and the plight of Palestinians living on them and elsewhere in the diaspora.

But it was too a high price for the Israelis to stay in Lebanon, and their state could not afford to pay it. So they pulled out their troops from most parts of Lebanon and retreated to handle another, no less serious a problem: the deteriorating economy.

That is where we are now: back in a place where our energy and efforts can best be used to refocus attention on the real issue of the Arab territories' 17-year occupation and on ways to end this occupation. Lebanon has by no means been totally salvaged, but at least Israel is no longer in a position to dictate to us where our priorities should lie. This is where we Arabs have to concentrate our efforts now, on the one issue that concerns us and needs our focus first and foremost.

This is the time for all Arab countries to come together to face the common threat and put an end to Israel's occupation of Arab territories. History will not forgive us for missing this opportunity — nor will our future generations. Unlike the Lebanon occupation, Israel's troubled economy is not a point of distraction for us or the world. If anything, it should prompt all of us to think that this is the right moment for movement towards ending everybody's suffering — once and for all.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Involving EC in peace process

KING HUSSEIN's talks in London with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher represent Jordan's constant drive towards bringing about a just peace to the Middle East region. The talks underline the fact that Jordan acts within a strategy which aims at involving the European Community in the peace process since the Middle East and Europe are closely connected in many fields.

Jordan's moves in Europe coincide with the country's endeavours to convene an Arab summit meeting to put an end to Arab divisions and launch joint action that would ensure Arab rights and protect the nation's interests.

Jordan has been a pioneer in calling for the mobilisation of Arab resources and building Arab strength. Jordan has actually called for and worked towards the convening of the Arab summit in order to bolster Arab stands on the international scene and enhance Arab efforts designed to achieve peace and regain usurped land.

We are relieved to see the Arab League busily preparing for the planned summit and acquiring the approval for the summit from 17 Arab countries to date. We are optimistic that the summit will be held after all, and quite delighted that Jordan's efforts are finally bearing fruit.

Al Dustour: Jewish aid vs Arab support

DESPITE THE austerity measures being adopted by the Israeli government, reports from the occupied territories say that the Tel Aviv government has allocated \$600 million for building settlements in the occupied West Bank, the Golan Heights and the Gaza Strip. At the same time it was announced that the Israelis will soon launch a world-wide campaign to raise more funds from Jews in other nations to help Israel carry out its aggressive plans in Palestine and support the Israeli government's settlement policies.

In contrast, we find the Arab countries which pledged to help frontline states repel this Israeli aggression and extend help to the Arab population under Israeli rule, shrinking their aid and going back on their promises and commitments. Some of these Arab countries have not paid a single file and some have been reducing their aid until last year it reached JD 18 million, for helping the steadfastness of the Palestinians down from JD 40 million as promised at the 1978 Arab summit in Baghdad.

All these points surfaced with the issuing of the Joint Jordanian-Palestinian committee statement in Amman. The statement does not only call for pessimism and dismay but gives cause for front line countries to wonder about the actual reasons behind cutting down the aid, much needed to enable the Palestinians regain their land and the Arab states hosting refugees to defend their land against Zionist aggression.

The Jews of the world rally to support those now occupying Arab land and launching aggression from time to time on the frontline states, and on the Palestinian people, while the Arabs are regrettable reducing their aid to their kinsmen who are victims of this aggression.

Sawt Al Shaab: Facilitating expatriates' stay

AMONG THE fears displayed by the expatriates attending the conference in Amman is one that the Arab countries employing them would sooner or later start cancelling jobs and asking Jordanians to leave. They also expressed fear that fluctuations in inter-Arab relations would sooner or later affect the status of expatriates and their future in the Gulf states.

At present they say many Arab states in the Gulf are facing difficulties in view of the on-going Gulf War. No one can deny that the expatriates are transferring large sums of money from the Gulf region to be invested in Jordan's development projects, and if the jobs of expatriates are terminated, then no doubt these projects would be affected.

Some of the expatriates have said that they lack information about climates for their investments in Jordan and therefore they would like to see a special government department taking care of matters of concern to them. Furthermore, countries other than Jordan seek to attract the expatriates' investments and therefore the government should offer all information and facilities to the expatriates to help them invest their money with confidence in Jordanian projects.

Who's riding that Space Shuttle?

By Rami G. Khouri

THERE SEEMS to be new life to the Jordanian-Palestinian effort to explore possibilities of a negotiated Arab-Israeli peace, though I sense as much scepticism as hope among the people I've talked to in the past few months. There may be practical explanations for this, among which I would suggest the following.

The Jordan-PLO accord of February 11 has not been bolstered by the overt, public support of the majority of Arab states or, ironically enough, by expressions of the will of the Palestinian and Jordanian people themselves. I suspect that the majority of Jordanians and Palestinians support the accord and the attempt by the Jordanian and Palestinian leaderships to explore possibilities of a negotiated settlement, though you would not know it if you happened to drop in on Jordanian or Palestinian society.

A historic Arab weakness throughout this century, and particularly since the 1950s, has been the almost total absence of mechanisms by which ordinary citizens can express their political sentiments; and therefore participate in, and give life to, a process of domestic politics. For all practical

purposes, Arab societies are devoid of domestic politics, which often hampers Arab efforts in the international arena.

I think this void has made itself particularly felt, in a detrimental way, in the case of the Feb. 11 agreement. Neither the Jordanian nor the Palestinian people — I almost said masses — have found an appropriate means to show their support for the accord, or to analyse it in an honest and rational manner if they disagree with parts or all of it.

The result is that the Arab man — (and woman) — in-the-street reacts to the Feb. 11 accord as he or she has reacted to every other item of news of the past four decades. There is a slight inflection of the ear to suggest interest sparked by the novelty of it all, but consequently a general feeling that the fate of Palestine and other issues in the Middle East is in the hands of other people, here and across the sea — and that it is only the job of the average citizen to listen to the radio and learn of one's fate in small dosages packaged as news and injected into the psyche on a daily basis.

I would suggest — and I do not think I am being too harsh — that most Arab folk listen to

news of Middle East peace-making in the same way as they listen to news of the latest Space Shuttle. It's exciting, sometimes frightening, and often dramatic. But it is something that is told to us, and not something whose course we are capable of influencing. We relate to it in a detached, almost dispassionate manner.

I often contrast the street sentiment of the Arab World today with the American dynamic of the Vietnam War years, when I was a university student in the United States.

I remember with awe how ordinary Americans became politically active, and finally forced one president to resign and another to withdraw American troops from Vietnam. In that case, the relationship between the nationals of a nation and the foreign policy of the same nation was shown to be absolutely and stunningly responsive, if slowly so at times. The society as a whole made its feelings known through a dynamic process of debate and discussion, and the result was a policy of reason and realism.

What, I wonder, do the American and Israeli people feel when they look at the Arab World these days? Wouldn't the people of Israel perhaps

better understand the Jordanian-Palestinian desire to negotiate peace (at an international conference, to be sure) if the human and political impetus behind the Feb. 11 agreement were more widely discussed, understood and backed within our societies?

Wouldn't we be able to elicit a rather more morally upright posture from the United States government if we could show, in an open and public manner, that the Feb. 11 agreement has the clear support of the majority of Palestinians and Jordanians? Jordan and the PLO's hands would be immeasurably strengthened, at a time when they need strength to push ahead with the current initiative.

I find it depressing that at this potentially significant historical juncture — with the Palestinian leadership and Jordan having expressed their willingness to negotiate peace with Israel on the basis of all pertinent United Nations General Assembly and Security Council resolutions — our Jordanian and Palestinian people seem unable to give more vigour and diplomatic sustenance to the Feb. 11 initiative. This is, in the final analysis, another case of the Arab World un-

derstanding its full human and political resources, which only encourages the United States and Israel to react half-heartedly.

I have supported the Feb. 11 accord from the start, and would even fault it for not being explicit enough. But I sense that the Palestinian and Jordanian leaderships are trying to use the accord to launch a diplomatic process that has not benefited, as it should and would, by being openly discussed and backed by both peoples. As societies — as nations — we have indicated neither to our protagonists nor to the backers of our protagonists that we have reached a crucial historical juncture at which we are prepared to resolve the Arab-Israeli conflict peacefully, on the basis of equal rights for all concerned.

What a waste of effort and opportunity it would be if the current initiative foundered because Israel and the United States did not respond to the Jordan-PLO offer, or because other Arab states successfully stalled movement towards an international negotiating conference.

We should not simply wait for this latest initiative to run

its course, as Space Shuttle missions do, and hear all about it in the next news bulletin. Entire Arab societies need to find the appropriate means to cease being observers of events that will determine their destinies, and instead become practitioners of active public diplomacy that is enhanced by a clear expression of the will of the majority.

Whatever happens to the initiative sparked by the Feb. 11 accord — much as I hope it might lead to a negotiated peace and a Palestinian state confederated with the state of Jordan — the underlying political realities of the Arab World remain unchanged. The full power of our societies remains untapped, as I suspect, the full force of our peaceful convictions remains unconvoyed to those among our friends or enemies who ultimately must join us in our quest for mutual dignity, justice and mercy.

We do not resolve this dilemma of ours by looking abroad for culprits in America or Israel, but rather by looking inwards and requiring of ourselves a brand of political expression and clarity that is demanded by both our rich heritage and our uncertain future.

Argentina cares to allay Arab fears of policy shift

By Ignacio Kliach

ARGENTINE FOREIGN Minister Dante Caputo's May 11 visit to Saudi Arabia — the first ever by such a senior official — and the news of an important military sale to Iraq that preceded his arrival in Jeddah appear to be part of the same effort to allay Arab fears of an Argentine shift away from its traditional even-handedness towards the conflict of the Middle East. Arab worries had been provoked by an Argentine arms sale to Iran and by President Raul Alfonsín's projected trip to Israel this month.

Mr. Caputo's talk with his Saudi opposite number, Prince Saud Al-Faisal, were devoted to a review of the Gulf war and the Arab-Israeli conflict, but trade links were also discussed, with both sides agreeing to set up a joint commission to study ways of bolstering commerce between the

two countries. Four years ago, Prince Saud signed an economic, cultural and technical cooperation agreement in Buenos Aires, but the value of bilateral trade has since dropped as a result of the termination of Argentina's contract with the kingdom's state-owned Petrolin oil company. Argentines have long held that Saudi Arabia could hold the key in a quantum jump in Argentine exports, hence the concern about possible damage to Saudi-Arabian relations as a result of Argentine arms sales to Iran. Although the new democratically elected government in Buenos Aires ruled against the sale of two British-built warships to Iran, its decision to go ahead with a deal initiated by the previous military regime alarmed Iraq's Arab supporters. The Iranian order involved 100 TAM tanks, worth up to \$170m, and could pave the way for other defence-related exports.

In January, the Argentine daily "La Prensa" announced that "members of Iranian Prime Minister Mir Hussein Musavi's entourage touring Central America had flown to Buenos Aires to discuss a counter-trade arrangement whereby Argentine military hardware would be exchanged for Iranian oil."

Concerned about the TAM deal, Saudi Arabia sought to put pressure on the West German company, Thyssen-Henschel, who helped develop the tank but failed to achieve a halt in the shipment of parts. Nearly three-quarters of TAM components are in any event produced locally, the gun being built with Israeli help. The Saudis have also showed interest in buying Argentine arms, and earlier this year Argentine's armament industries scored a major success with an important military sale to Iraq. Reportedly paid for by Kuwait, the \$120m order in-

cludes 20 Pucara IA-58 planes, with another 40 under option, and the possibility that ground-to-ground rockets may follow later. Argentina thus joins Brazil and Chile as Iraq's Latin American purveyors of defence-related equipment.

Another source of Arab anxiety is plans for a visit by President Alfonsín to Jerusalem, especially as the first Argentine president to tour the Jewish state will reportedly sign a military technology cooperation agreement placing under one roof all the defence-related programmes in which Israel is involved. Judging by Argentine votes at the U.N., however, no such pro-Israel tilt is envisaged. If anything, Israel's supporters in Buenos Aires argue, under Mr. Alfonsín Argentina has not budged from the anti-Israeli stance of his predecessors. The need to ensure Arab support for

Argentina's stand on the Falkland/Malvinas issue, as well as the surplus in Buenos Aires' favour that trade links with the Arab World have so far yielded, make such a shift unlikely. But the promotion of weapons exports requires not only the organisation of a sales drive — an area in which Spain has offered some advice — but also access to other countries' know-how, and the Israelis offer Western military technology without the strings attached by others. In addition to their role in the TAM gun, the Israelis are involved with West Germany's Dornier in the IA-63 jet trainer and have licensed the construction of an armoured vehicle. Military links with Israel will thus continue to represent a significant part of bilateral links.

Nevertheless, Arab sensitivities make it doubtful that a pre-

sidential visit to Israel could be accomplished without a similar diplomatic gesture towards the Arabs. Having ruled out the opening of a PLO office in Buenos Aires for the time being, one such gesture might be to include in the presidential itinerary a visit to Israel's neighbours, or to host in the Argentine capital a U.N.-sponsored Latin American seminar on the Palestine question. This year's seminar, the second in the region, is going ahead this month in Guyana. While well-placed Argentine observers argue that the signing of a military technology accord does not justify a visit by Mr. Alfonsín, diplomatic sources in Buenos Aires say that the president will go to Israel, not in July but at a later date. In Jerusalem, however, the delay is viewed as an indefinite postponement — a Middle East International, London.



OAU survival plan offers hope despite hurdles

By Andrew Hill

Reuter

ADDIS ABABA — African leaders are heartened by promises of joint action on a rescue plan for the continent's economies, but the road to survival and sustained growth is strewn with hurdles, African officials say.

The plan, endorsed by an Organisation of African Unity (OAU) summit that ended Friday, offers more than a glimpse of hope. But African governments will have to show unprecedented political will if they are to put it into action, they say.

Beyond the problems of 150 million hungry mouths and \$170 billion of debt, African governments must also solve their chronic security problems of rebel wars, lawlessness and attacks from South Africa if they are to reach the plan's goals.

"There can be no development without security," an OAU spokesman told reporters last week as heads of state rapidly endorsed a candid critique of their own shortcomings in realising Africa's enormous potential.

The OAU plan has two goals — a five-year crash programme to make the continent self-sufficient in food, and longer-term dialogue with the West and its financial institutions to bring about economic recovery.

The meeting called for urgent

talks with Africa's creditors but they are considered unlikely to take place.

"If Latin America, with its massive debts, can't get a conference, how can Africa?" said one East African minister, who declined to be identified.

But the plan, the "Addis Ababa Declaration", does give Africa a chance to prove that it is serious about tackling its own problems and does not want to be eternally enslaved by the food aid loans of its former colonial masters, officials say.

The precedents are not good. Many African governments now see the first major economic blueprint for Africa, the Lagos Plan of Action of 1980, as little more than a well-meaning piece of paper.

It called for an African common market and food self-sufficiency by the year 2000, a transcontinental transport system and increased African trade.

Five years later Africa is not nearer to any of those goals.

Food output has grown by only about half of the continent's three per cent population expansion.

Peter Onu, the outgoing OAU secretary-general, urged the leaders to translate words into deeds: "If we fail to implement what we have freely designed for ourselves, we will have condemned the continent to a further indeterminate period of economic servitude and bondage."

The problems are deep-rooted. Since independence, African governments have paid small-scale farmers low prices for their crops to supply town dwellers, a potential source of political unrest, with subsidised food.

The resolutions call on African governments to double their budgetary allocations to farming from around 10 per cent now to 25 per cent over the next five years. This will mean fewer resources for other sectors, except perhaps defence.

Providing there are no fresh natural disasters, this could end dependence on food aid, Western diplomats say.

Given a sound agricultural base, the prospect of a healthy African manufacturing base would not be such a distant dream, delegates said.

All African governments know that as long as they export raw materials or semi-finished goods, they will remain in the minor economic league.

The key in the implementation of such grand designs, political will

and cooperation aside, could be the sub-regional and regional groupings formed in recent years. OAU delegates said.

These include the Economic Community of West African States, the preferential trade area of east and southern Africa, and the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference.

By coordinating economic strategies — for example closing a tyre factory in one country to allow another in an adjacent state to run at 100 per cent capacity instead of 40 per cent — African states could cut down their foreign exchange outflows.

Barter trade, establishment of a clearing house for trade accounts and the judicious use of foreign investment in priority rather than prestige projects are other ways of putting the economy on a sound footing, delegates added.

The Addis Ababa Declaration is also a plea for African governments to show the world that, despite deteriorating terms of trade, falling commodity prices and shrinking official aid, the West will be less of a scapegoat than before.

"We reaffirm that the development of our continent is the primary responsibility of our governments and people," it says. "What is at stake here," the new OAU chairman, President Abdou Diouf of Senegal, told the summit, "is our credibility."

Bandaranaike still fights for a return

By Dalton de Silva

Reuter

COLOMBO — A sari-clad Asian woman etched her name in history 25 years ago Saturday when she became the world's first woman prime minister.

Now, banished to the sidelines of politics by a government nervous of her charisma, Sirima Bandaranaike of Sri Lanka bides her time determined to return to power for a third term.

Mrs. Bandaranaike, 69, was first appointed prime minister on July 21, 1960 — before Golda Meir in Israel, Indira Gandhi in India and Margaret Thatcher in Britain.

She has also been president of the Sri Lankan Freedom Party (SLFP) for the past 25 years.

"I will definitely return to power," she said in an interview with Reuters.

"The government tried to put me down in politics by removing my civic rights in 1980 for seven years. That has made me more determined to lead my party back to power."

Mrs. Bandaranaike was stripped of certain civic rights and expelled from parliament by the present government after a presidential commission found her guilty of misuse of power when she was prime minister.

The commissioners said she had extended a state of emergency for six years without proper reason. It was first declared in 1971 to crush a youth insurrection against her government.

Defending her action in parliament, Mrs. Bandaranaike said she had not received a fair trial and accused the government of trying to assassinate her politically.

The removal of civic rights bars her from standing for the national presidency or from canvassing for her party candidates at elections.

But it does not prevent her from campaigning for the party at other times and she often travels round the country holding public rallies. "Though deprived of my civic rights I have not kept quiet. During the past five years, I have been reorganising the party in pre-

paration for the next elections," she said.

The elections, however, are not due until 1989.

Mrs. Bandaranaike was thrust onto the political stage suddenly. She reluctantly agreed to take over the leadership of the SLFP after her husband, Oxford-educated Solomon Bandaranaike, was shot dead in September 1959.

He was prime minister of Sri Lanka when a yellow-robed Buddhist monk pumped four bullets into him at their home in Colombo's fashionable Rosmead Place.

His widow ruled the island for 12 years, from 1960 to 1965 and again from 1970 to 1977.

Although she was educated at a leading Roman Catholic school in Colombo and came from an aristocratic Buddhist family, Mrs. Bandaranaike adopted some radical measures.

During her first term of office she took over denominational schools, nationalised life insurance and made Sinhalese, the tongue of the majority of Sri Lanka's people, the language of administration.

In her second term she headed a government formed in coalition with leftists. She declared Sri Lanka a republic, severing the last constitutional links with Britain, once its colonial ruler.

Mrs. Bandaranaike enforced sweeping land reforms by nationalising foreign-owned tea and rubber plantations, and restricting land ownership to 50 acres (20 hectares).

She also took an active interest in foreign affairs. In 1976 she was chosen leader of the Non-Aligned Movement after being host for a summit meeting of the group.

Two of Mrs. Bandaranaike's three children followed her into politics. Her son Anura is in the SLFP, and is leader of the opposition in parliament.

But her younger daughter Chandrika left the SLFP, saying "reactionary forces" had gained control of it and betrayed her father's social democratic policies. Chandrika has formed a rival party with her film star husband.

In search of an Islamic architecture formula

By Josephine Zamaniri
Special to the Jordan Times

THE PAST decade has witnessed considerable internal debate amongst local and Arab architects over the application of Islamic principles to today's building and construction needs. Wider public discussion ensued in Jordan after the government's issuance of a decree calling for the Islamisation of local architecture. Subsequently, a committee for "new buildings and architectural heritage" was established for the purpose of promoting discussion and understanding of what Islamic architecture implies.

What then can the term "Islamic architecture" represent? Decorative elements — arches, colonnades, stylised living spaces surrounding a courtyard? Or is it a historical urban pattern of dwellings clustering around the central mosque? Or is it an architectural form which responded to specific social and religious factors? Or is Islamic architecture purely religious in nature and concerned only with the building of mosques and madrasas? Or is there no blanket definition and each Muslim country has evolved its regional response to given political, economic and climatic factors?

Jordan's architects obviously held differing opinions and like architects the world over defended their philosophies with passion bordering on belligerence. The least war-like of those interviewed, Jafar Toukan, is one of the Arab world's leading architects. Sitting in his comfortably cluttered office surrounded by plans, randomly arranged books, sketches, photos of past projects, he erudite Mr. Toukan explains what Islamic architecture means to him. "Any logical or rational architecture which is built within a Muslim society".

For Mr. Toukan the superficial external forms of certain Amman buildings are a "travesty of traditional Islamic architecture — a Thousand and One Nights Hollywood style pseudo sets," he comments with a slight shrug of the shoulders. For Mr. Toukan, a disciplined architect and a functionalist, the excesses and incorrect usages of Islamic architectural styles and elements, "could be dealt with as some kind of regional post-modernism".

The reasons for the revival of traditional architecture are in part a response to the present Arab predicament, according to Mr. Toukan. For centuries, dominated by Turks and later by European colonisers, the Arabs emerged into the latter half of the twentieth century with their indigenous culture in disarray and unable to contribute to the modern world. "We are now compensating for this failure by trying to revive Islamic architecture". However, continues Mr. Toukan, "imitating our traditional forms is also handicapping our own culture because we are not looking at the thinking behind this architecture, only at the surface". He believes that "we must analyse our regional, climatic, technical, and social conditions and find proper solutions. Then we will be building good architecture".

Mr. Toukan is optimistic over the future of Jordanian architecture. There is now "a refreshing breath of younger designers, who look more seriously at architecture," he adds.

Akram Abu Hamdan, one of the new wave of architects referred to by Jafar Toukan, is a polished and yet playful designer. He believes that the concept of Islamic architecture has constantly

changed and evolved over the centuries. "A contemporary definition has very little to do with traditional Islam — people have changed, requirements have changed," says Mr. Abu Hamdan. For him, Islamic architecture today is "basically concerned with atmosphere. If one analyses and sees, one can reach something exciting and dramatic". The Seikaly residence designed by Mr. Abu Hamdan uses traditional Islamic forms for marvellous effect. Although strikingly modern, the house is centered around a courtyard which emphasises privacy and incorporates stair and cluster elements reminiscent of the old Arab neighbourhood, yet at the same time the dwelling answers the clients' twentieth century needs.

For Mr. Abu Hamdan there can be no blanket return to the past in the search for Islamic architecture. "What kind of environment do we want for today's Jordan? Would you want to see it as another old Cairo? For him "good" or "honest" architecture created today may be referred to as Islamic architecture.

Bilal Hammad is a romantic. He approaches a definition of Islamic architecture as a weaver coming to terms with his loom. Plying together, the past glories of Islam — Jerusalem, Damascus, Cairo, Kairawan, Fez — he indicates the patterns present in such cities and then describes the colour, atmosphere and texture of these ancient and beautiful places. To complete the visual tapestry in the twentieth century is his Rahat Housing project. A delight to the eye, it maintains the non-rigid, random yet uniform beauty of the traditional Arab quarter.

For Mr. Hammad Islamic architecture "is space and atmosphere much more than form". He also believes that Islamic design is regional. "The mosque in Malaysia is not the same as the mosque in Yugoslavia," he thinks. "Social, economic and political factors in each Muslim country necessitate a different architecture for each area".

For Dr. Taleh Rafai, Islamic architecture is regional architecture too. He gives the example of Jordan: "We have three major geographical zones: Mountains, deserts and the Ghor. Each area builds in a specific way. Even people are quite diversified: Bedouins, bedouins and townfolk, and that is only in Jordan. Imagine the changes in an area ranging from China to Morocco." He believes that the search for Islamic architecture is one manifestation of the Arab quest for self identity, and he also sees the present crisis in architecture as part of the greater Arab crisis.

For him no regulations or laws will create Muslim architecture and a "contemporary definition should evolve". He continues, "The attempt to jump directly from ideology or theory to materialisation means by-passing the people of the region and it is they who should indicate what form Islamic architecture should take".

Says Dr. Farouk Yaghmour, "I was educated in the West and as a Muslim I became intrigued by the concept of Islamic architecture. I read, I went to seminars, I looked at various schools of thought, but unfortunately I found many of these programmes were commercial."

He maintains that it would be difficult to reincorporate traditional Islamic forms into present day Jordanian architecture as frequently building codes and by-

laws are in contradiction. He cites the example of privacy — a fundamental element of the older style Arab dwelling. However, in Amman municipal regulations, land and building codes, all dictate construction which provides for open space and international in character.

Dr. Yaghmour believes that "we cannot isolate ourselves from external influences," glass, steel, etc., are now an important part of Jordanian architecture. Like Dr. Rafai, he maintains that a theoretical approach to Islamic architecture will end in a "cookbook" which will satisfy none.

One of Amman's most prolific and unusual architects, Dr. Waddah Abedi, has coined his own term "Islarah" to describe his conception of Arab-Islamic architecture. When asked to define Islarah, he ponders a few minutes, resting his head on one hand, and then replies, "quite simply it is the architecture that meets the needs of a certain Muslim individual living in the Arab World and practising a specific way of life". For him the Islarah style is restricted to the Arabs only. "I can not imagine Islamic architecture without the Arabian touch. Indian architecture is quite unfamiliar to me, and most mosques designed by non-Arabs, either Oriental or Western, lacked the Islarah touch." For Dr. Abedi, Islamic architecture refers to construction throughout the Muslim World whilst Islarah design remains the domain of the Arabs only.

Dr. Abedi scorns the "excessive use of arches and extravagant forms," and describes himself as "unashamedly a monumental architect." He believes that when a man builds, "he must create something greater than himself".

He sees the future of architecture in Jordan positively, and he contends that "if we are to develop architecture here, it should be through the evolution of Islarah space."

To arrive at an understanding of the dimensions of this space, he maintains that study must be undertaken to ascertain the norms, habits, climate etc., of the area.

Eddie Zamaniri cites the Aga Khan definition of Islamic architecture, "that architecture is that which exists in any Muslim country". He believes the explanation is reasonable although "it does not impose a rigid definition irrespective of local conditions, and it fails to focus on what constitutes Islamic architecture".

There are three possible avenues of analysis, Mr. Zamaniri maintains — the historical, the spiritual and what he refers to as aspirations. Like the Greek, Roman and other empires, the Muslim world produced its own golden age of architecture, and ancient Islamic design brought to life magnificent mosques, madrasas, palaces and cities but "in form, fabric, and detail such architecture belongs to history books". A spiritual understanding of Islamic architecture should comply with the teaching of the Muslim religion, according to Mr. Zamaniri; however, the humility and simplicity inherent in the teachings of Islam are often in direct conflict with the imperious nature of historical Muslim buildings.

The third aspect — aspirations — indicates the contemporary ambitions of the Muslim peoples. "The Islamic nations, being part of the 'Third World', are most definitely seeking their identity architecturally as well as in other aspects of life as a reaction to the solutions imposed on them by foreign powers".

Mr. Zamaniri sees Islamic architecture as regional architecture; "We want an architecture that is technically sound, environmentally conducive to our way of life, economically, culturally, climatically responsive to our needs. Islam has a cultural impact on our attitudes and will thus definitely influence the built-up environment". However, he adds "Climate, availability of local materials and skills and the degree of technical advancement will continue to dominate the resulting architecture".

The last word from Rasem Badran, one of the Arab World's most creative architects, rules that the concept of Islamic architecture cannot be defined readily — "it is still a learning process, a continuous procession of discovery. With each year you develop your philosophy and thinking," says Mr. Badran.

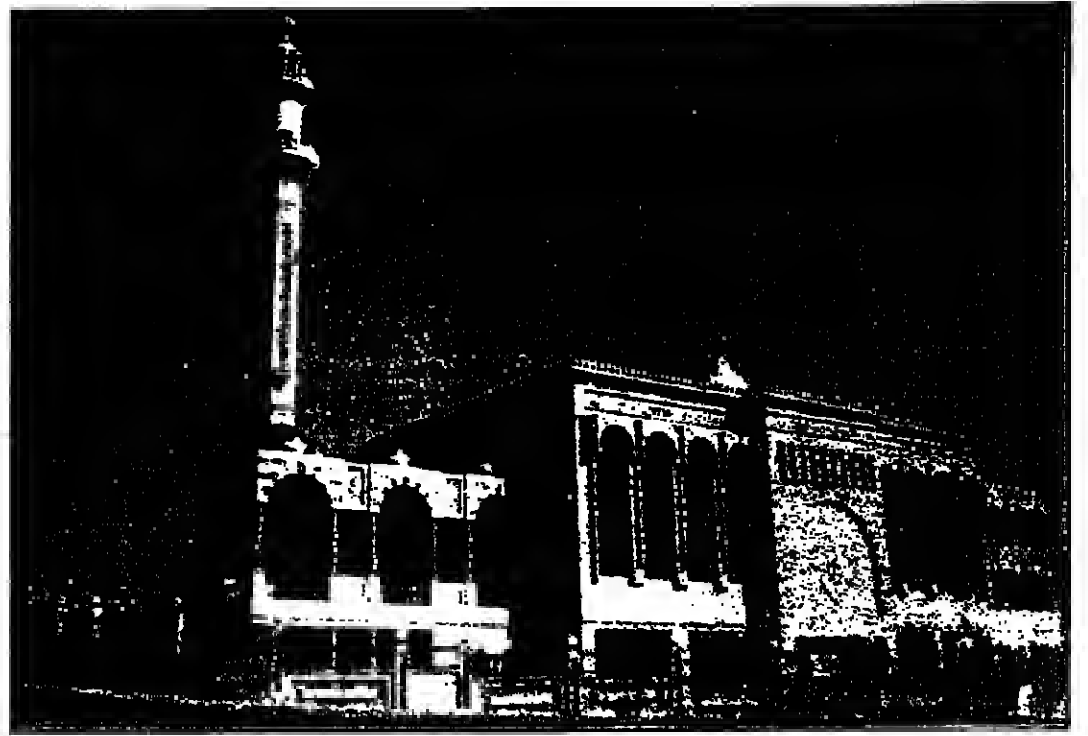
Historical Muslim architecture and the teachings of Islam constitute the two fundamentals for establishing Islamic architecture today, he believes. However, he stresses that climate, economic and social factors all influence the end architectural product.

Mr. Badran praises the buildings of the Arab and Muslim heritage and believes that "we must study the old masterpieces, we must live with them and find

out about them". A devout Muslim himself, Mr. Badran maintains that the teachings of the Koran indicate to the architect, directions for designing Islamically. "We have fixed definitions of the relationship between man and woman, children, education and overall way of life."

The focus of Islamic architecture for Mr. Badran is the mosque, and although an extremely versatile architect, he is particularly fond of his mosque designs, the State Mosque of Baghdad, the Riyadh Mosque of Saudi Arabia and the State Mosque of Jafar. In each project, elements inherent to the individual area as well as the traditional aspects of mosque building are incorporated into the ultimate design. Historically, the mosque was always the centre of the community — "leaders spoke from the mosque, learning and praying were all under the same roof." He concludes, "the object of the mosque is to gather people together".

For Mr. Badran and the other architects interviewed the creation of an Islamic architecture for Jordan is an obtainable goal. Obviously, a unanimous definition would arrive at little more than the Aga Khan statement, however certainly there was agreement on what does not constitute Islamic architecture. Criticism was firmly



General view of Al Fakhra Mosque at Al Shamsani, Amman's most recently built mosque and a fine work of Islamic architecture.

voiced against the misuse of arches, colonnades, etc., — the empty slogans, as Rasem Badran terms them.

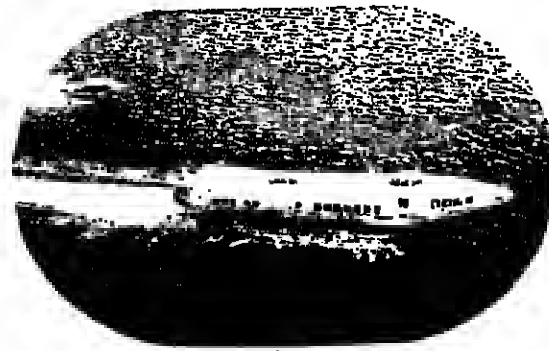
Similarly, an imposed "cookbook" of rules and regulations will not produce Islamic architecture and would ultimately destroy the popular basis for a Muslim style as the end product would take on a dreary repetitious form. Almost everyone agreed

that Islamic architecture cannot exist in any style through this vast region — each Muslim land must develop its own patterns, depending upon climate, availability of materials and skills, social norms, customs and of course prevailing political and economic factors.

The form of Islamic architecture, the designers suggested, will never be static and will obviously be influenced by external and internal scientific developments, as well as the individual perceptions of the architects themselves.

The development of a mature Islamic architecture for Jordan will not only enhance the country as such architecture must be environmentally suitable but will offer a new source of pride for all Jordanians.

SOVIET MERCHANT MARINE: 61st ANNIVERSARY



Shipping in coastal seas and on lakes and rivers of what nowadays in Soviet territory began in times immemorial. Archeological excavations convincingly demonstrate that our ancestors knew navigation long before the time indicated in the earliest foreign historical records. As early as the Middle Ages the brave seafarers who lived on Russia's northern coasts made long voyages on the frigid seas. In 1648 Russian boats led by Semyon Dezhnev went round the easternmost tip of Asia (now Dezhnev Cape). Seaborne trade was maintained through Arkhangelsk with many countries. The Russian fleet grew particularly under Peter the Great when Russia, having routed the Swedish navy, regained an outlet to the Baltic. Since that time the Russian state began to play an important role in international seaborne trade.

Before the First World War, Russia's fleet had 3,800 ships with an aggregate capacity of 1.4 million grt, of which 1,187 were sail-boats (535,000 grt) and 813 were steamers (865,000 grt). Foreign trade cargo traffic was at the time largely controlled by foreign shipping companies.

After the 1917 Great October Socialist Revolution and the Civil War there remained just a handful of seaborne ships. Within a mere month after the revolution the Council of People's Commissars, the then supreme body of the Soviet government, issued a decree "On Prohibiting the Sale, Pawning, and Chartering out of Russian Merchant Ships to Foreign Nationals or Institutions." The decree was the first step towards the fleet's revival and transfer under the people's ownership. The right of the working people to own the merchant marine was formalized in a decree on its nationalization signed by V.I. Lenin in February 1918.

That started the search for and rehabilitation of the remaining ships. Sunk steamers had to be raised from the sea bottom and craft at first glance thought entirely hopeless, repaired. A big number of Russia's operational vessels appeared under the control of other countries.

In January 1922 the activities of the Russian Voluntary Fleet company,

which had owned 45 steamers aggregating some 170,000 dwt before 1914, were recommenced. That company basically contributed to bringing back vessels under the flag of the young Soviet state. At the time the Voluntary Fleet resumed its business it had only three ships, whereas two years later the number had grown to 16. The company established its branches and agencies on Soviet territory and abroad to perform forwarding duties.

As the Soviet Union's foreign economic contacts expanded and its foreign trade grew, ever more complicated tasks arose in the sea transport field. The availability of several shipping companies in the country, and the resultant competition on the domestic market, impaired the position of the Soviet merchant marine in seaborne trade and barred its further growth.

The necessity emerged to establish a centre to concert shipping commercial activities on a countrywide scale, and on July 18, 1924 — 61 years ago — the Labour and Defence Council, the then supreme body administering the country's economy and defence, approved a founding agreement on the creation of the joint stock company Sovtorflot (the Russian acronym for Soviet merchant marine). That marked the "birthday" of the Soviet merchant marine as an integrated sector of the Soviet economy.

As well as arranging cargo traffic, Sovtorflot was entitled to carry through different transactions involved in both coastal and international shipping. Passenger transportation had a special role to play in the activities of Sovtorflot. Its other responsibility was to negotiate with overseas operators the chartering of ships to carry foreign passengers. The company exercised its functions through a network of passenger offices and agencies in 19 major cities and ports of the Soviet Union.

In the early years following the restoration of diplomatic relations with many countries, trade between the Soviet Union and Britain expanded particularly fast.

An express cargo-passenger service between Leningrad and London became one of the first to go into operation. In addition, Sov-

torflot set up regular line from Leningrad to Hull, Hamburg, Copenhagen and Stockholm. The Leningrad-Black Sea cargo service with calls at Hamburg, Liverpool, Odessa, Batumi and Novorossiysk was arranged, with eight ships involved. In early 1925 the Vatslav Vorovsky became the first Soviet vessel to leave for North America. Two years later regular shipping between Odessa and Genoa started. Express cargo-passenger and freight lines with calls at Batumi, Novorossiysk, Istanbul, Piraeus and Alexandria were operated in the Middle East.

Measures were taken by Sovtorflot to renew the fleet. In late 1924 contracts were signed for the building of the first four timber carriers at Soviet shipyards. The construction of a new fleet, fully meeting the technical standards of the time, went in full swing. Many ships were ice-strengthened and successfully navigated the Arctic seas. At the same time the company placed orders with Soviet yards to build cargo-passenger reefer motorships to carry people and perishables on the Leningrad-London leg. Three such series were built in Leningrad, each ship capable of carrying up to 300 passengers and 2,400 tons of freight. In 1927 the construction began of tankers, ore carriers and passenger ships.

In 1930 the Leningrad shipbuilders produced the cargo-passenger steamers Anadyr, Sakhalin, Sverdlovsk, and Sever designed especially for operation in the Far East. Between 1928 and 1933 the Soviet merchant marine took delivery of 136 ships with an aggregate cargo capacity of more than 450,000 tons, thus growing more than twofold. In 1937 cargo shipments carried by Soviet tonnage reached 30 million tons per annum.

National economic development plans envisioned a further growth of the fleet, but the peaceful work of the Soviet people was interrupted by the treacherous attack of Hitler's troops. The Soviet Union lost in that war more than 20 million lives. The war inflicted enormous damage on any industry of the Soviet economy, including the merchant marine. About 1,000 ships totalling some 1,000,000 dwt perished. But the Soviet people

quickly got over the postwar difficulties.

As early as 1950 the cargo turnover of sea transport exceeded the prewar level by 60 per cent. During the 1950s the material and technical basis of the Soviet merchant fleet grew considerably. Home yards went ahead with the construction of large series of new vessels.

The advanced shipbuilding technology of assembling in big sections was employed, vessels being manufactured all-welded. The necessity arose to fit new-buildings with new engines and the Bryansk engineering works was successful in mastering the production of engines ranging in capacity from 3,000 to 22,500 hp, under a licence from Burmeister & Wain. The famed Kirov works in Leningrad designed and built steam turbines with an output of 13,000 and 19,000 hp.

Besides, the postwar replenishment of the Soviet merchant marine was implemented on the basis of cooperation with countries of the socialist community and trade links with industrialised market-economy states. The first stage of renovating the Soviet operators' fleets was completed by the mid-1960s. It featured combined efforts geared to both modernising the existing fleet and acquiring the then most advanced tonnage, predominantly multipurpose vessels with an enhanced speed and cargo capacity.

The early 1970s witnessed the outset of a new stage in developing the Soviet merchant marine, characterised by large-scale introduction of shipboard automation and mechanisation, the building of specialised highly efficient tonnage, such as Ro-Ros, lighter carriers, containerships, ferries, etc., and a wide involvement of computer technology in managing shipping operations.

Particular emphasis was laid on the development of seaborne carriages in the Northern seas bordering Soviet territory. Arctic navigation in the winter season was made possible by the development of a mighty icebreaker fleet, partly nuclear-powered (Lenin, Leonid Brezhnev and Sibir), and also of specialised ships capable of negotiating, non-assisted, heavy Arctic ice fields.

The introduction of modern highly efficient technology into the industry, the training of proficient personnel and the realisation of measures geared to more effective use of the available material and technological basis, has enabled the Soviet merchant marine to solve the following tasks:

To achieve independence of Soviet foreign trade from the capitalist charter market. At present Soviet marine transport meets all the needs of national foreign trade in seaborne cargoes on those routes where it is profitable to use domestic tonnage. To satisfy demands of the country's national economy in moving freight between Soviet ports. Plan targets for coastal shipping, including the Arctic seas with their adverse weather conditions, are accomplished from one year to the next.

To meet the country's needs in passenger traffic, including cruises and recreational voyages. To participate in cross-trade, fixing available tonnage. Soviet ships have proved their competitiveness on the world charter market. However, this sector of the Soviet fleet's operations is quite limited accounting for a mere one-seventh of the total volume of shipping. The main goal of the Soviet operators has been, and remains, to meet in full the needs of the national economy and foreign trade in sea transport. The current stage of developing the Soviet fleet features the creation of a new multipurpose fleet with an emphasis on specialised tonnage.

The progress of the Soviet merchant marine bears closely upon the growth of Soviet foreign trade. The CMEA countries rank first in the USSR's total foreign trade turnover, accounting for about 50 per cent of the latter. The USSR also expands its trade with industrialised market-economy countries: their share rose by 6.7 per cent in 1982 alone making up some 32 per cent of the Soviet foreign trade turnover. The developing world shares more than 16 per cent.

In 1982 nearly 66 per cent of all the cargo involved in Soviet foreign trade (with the exception of that transported by pipelines) was carried by sea — roughly 221 million tons. Altogether

120.5 million tons of the seaborne total were moved by Soviet ships and the rest by chartered foreign-flag tonnage. In recent years the share of foreign trade cargoes in shipments by the Soviet fleet, as well as its participation in cross-trade, has, in fact, changed little; the former standing at around 50 per cent and the latter at 11-14 per cent.

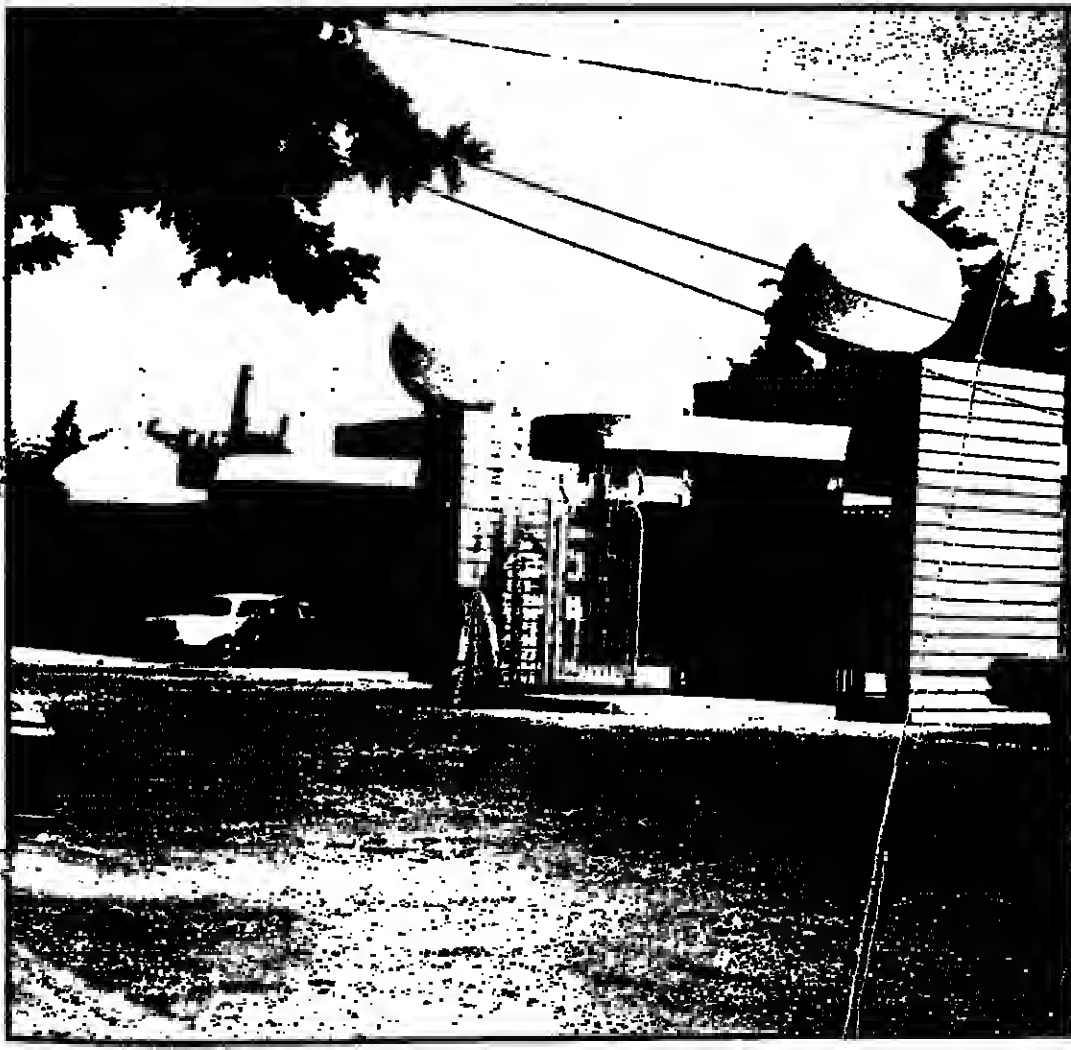
The participation of Soviet operators in world seaborne trade is illustrated by the following figures. Between 1979 and 1982 the Soviet Union's share of world shipping grew, in tons, from six to seven per cent and, in ton-miles, from 2.6 to 3.1 per cent. This rise is owed not to a growth in the tons and ton-miles performed by the USSR flag but to the dramatic decline in the seaborne cargoes of the developed market-economy and developing countries. In other words, the figures for Soviet ships varied quite insignificantly while those for the world fleet went rapidly down. Soviet participation in international liner shipping has of late been less than one per cent. Coastal shipping is very important to the Soviet merchant marine accounting for one-third of the total cargo turnover.

This is small wonder in view of the immense size of the country, the length of its shoreline and the rapid development of coastal economic areas, particularly in Siberia and the Far East. Thus, contrary to the claims of certain spokesmen for western shipping circles, during the past few years Soviet seaborne operations displayed an exceptional stability rather than "expansion".

Statistics on the Soviet Union's foreign trade and shipping over the recent period forcefully show that no "sanctions", restrictions or groundless accusations can affect the development of Soviet foreign trade shipping.

Members of the Association of Soviet Shipowners confidently look to the future. The performance figures for the shipping companies during the previous years and the first half of 1985 give every reason for optimistic forecasts for years to come.

Representation of V/O "Sovfracht" in Jordan.



University of Jordan front gate domes typically indicate Islamic architecture

Sacco beats Hatcher, wins title in revenge fight

CAMPIONE D'ITALIA, Italy (R) — Ubaldo Sacco of Argentina Monday night won a grudge rematch against arch-rival Gene Hatcher of the U.S. and seized the American's World Boxing Association (WBA) junior-welterweight title.

The determined Sacco bloodied Hatcher's left eye with a deep cut above the eyebrow in the sixth round and took advantage of the Texan's reduced vision to pound out his victory.

A ring doctor finally stopped the dash one minute 28 seconds into the ninth round after examining the wound on two previous occasions.

Emotion-charged supporters of Sacco leaped into the ring and created a panic after their man's surprise victory.

Italian police had to storm into the ring as well in a shoving attempt to restore order.

"I expected a brawl. Sacco's a good fighter," said the outgoing champion, who won the title 14 months ago.

"I never felt Hatcher's blows at all," said newly-crowned champion Sacco, from Mar del Plata.

"I planned from the start to go in against him head to head. I knew that Hatcher was easily injured and I wanted the advantage."

The disillusioned Hatcher made no excuses for his losing performance but said the cut Sacco opened above his eye was the main damage which caused him to drop his title. "It was a bad cut and I really had trouble seeing," the Texan said.

Hatcher explained that he went down on one knee in the fifth round because of Sacco's attacks. "He stunned me with an uppercut and I dropped to my knee as a tactic," Hatcher said.

There was no love lost between the two junior-welterweights in the light of their previous meeting last December in Hatcher's home town of Fort Worth.

The champion, on his first title defence, eked out a ten-point vic-

tory against Sacco which the Argentine's camp said was due to the home town bias of the judges.

But Monday night's rematch went Sacco's way from the fifth round when his steady and biting attack began to take toll of Hatcher, another brawling boxer who had a narrow points advantage over the first four rounds.

Hatcher's band landed a full force blow below Sacco's belt in the sixth which caused the Argentine to double over in brief agony, then appeal to the referee.

But Sacco repaid the dubious punch with accurate hooks and uppercuts, making sure he concentrated on Hatcher's bloody face.

Hatcher, who entered the bout at 63.50 kilograms, now has 23 wins and three losses in his professional record while Sacco, 63.05 kgs, has 47 wins, three defeats and one draw.

The new champion, whose 30th birthday is next Sunday, took a bargain basement purse of \$25,000 just to get another tilt at the Texan, who earned \$125,000.

Cram, Ovett feature in Edinburgh games

EDINBURGH (R) — Steve Cram, Britain's 1,500 metres world record holder, will sharpen up for Saturday's 'dream mile' at Oslo's Bislett games when he takes part in the 800 metres at the Edinburgh games Tuesday.

Cram, the first man to beat three minutes 30 seconds for the 1,500, has been suffering from an injury to his left calf this season but his form has obviously not been affected.

The Briton cruised to the easiest of mile victories at Saturday night's London Grand Prix but was hardly extended by the mediocre opposition and Tuesday's 800 should be ideal preparation for Saturday.

Steve Ovett, Britain's previous 1,500 record holder, will complete his racing preparation for Saturday when he takes part in the mile.

Ovett will be fully extended by Australia's 1,500 metres indoor world champion Mike Hillard. American Sydney Maree and the old war horses of the European circuit, New Zealander John Walker and Kenyan Mike Boit.

The meeting will also feature the fourth confrontation this year between Britain's Olympic women's javelin champion Tessa Sanderson and bronze medallist Fatima Whitbread.

Whitbread, runner-up in the 1983 Helsinki world championships, has won all three contests so far in a series which has been given an added edge by the open rivalry between the pair.

The women's high jumps should also provide high-class competition when Bulgaria's world

record holder Ludmila Andonova competes against former world record holder Tamara Bykova of the Soviet Union.

Sergei Bubka, the Soviet Union's pole vaulting phenomenon, will give the crowd a glimpse of his strength and athleticism.

American Ric Sayre wins San Francisco marathon

SAN FRANCISCO (R) — American Ric Sayre overtook Sam Ngatia of Kenya with less than two miles (3.2 kilometres) remaining to win the San Francisco marathon Monday, while Kirsti Jacobsen of Denmark led all the way to grab the women's title.

More than 5,000 runners competed in the ninth annual event which traversed the city's billy streets.

Sayre, 31, was in fourth place with three miles (4.8 km) to go when he made his move. He crossed the finish line in two hours 15 minutes eight seconds for the victory.

Paul Cummings finished second, more than a minute behind, with fellow-American Brad Hawthorne taking third at 2:18.40.

Ngatia suffered from leg cramps during the final stretch and finished fourth in 2:19.16. Gidamis Shabanga of Tanzania was fifth in 2:20.19.

In the women's division, Jacobsen triumphed in 2:38.05. American Karen Dunn was second in 2:39.15 with compatriot Laurie Binder next in 2:40.16.

"After 20 miles (32.2 km) I knew if I kept my speed up I would win," said Jacobsen, winner of the Auckland and Singapore marathons this year. "But in the last five miles I was thinking about not running any more marathons."

Jacobsen, 29, wore experimental laceless shoes during the race and said her "sock shoes" helped her to victory.



CHAMPAGNE FOR THE WINNERS: Alain Prost of France (right) about to drink the winners champagne as he is sprayed by Michele Alberto of Italy who came in second during Monday's British Grand Prix held at Silverstone racing circuit (AP photo)

WATER AUTHORITY OF JORDAN INVITATION FOR PREQUALIFICATION ZARKA-RUSSEIFA WATER AND WASTEWATER CONTRACT NO. (5) Tender No. 120/85

The Water Authority, is requesting prequalification data from U.S., Jordan and USAID Geographic Code (941) firms, and joint ventures of such firms who can qualify.

The work consists of installing 30 Kms of water lines ranging in diameter from 12.5 mm up to 300 mm, and of supplying and installing approximately 22.5 Kms of sanitary collection sewers (mostly 200 mm diameter). The site of all work is located in the city of Zarka. Construction is scheduled to begin during December 1985 with an estimated completion time of 275 days. If a joint venture seeks prequalification, prequalification information must be supplied for all firms in the joint venture.

Prequalification for this contract was previously solicited on October 14, 1982. Because of the substantial delay incurred to date, this data is no longer valid. Therefore, all firms need to complete the prequalification questionnaire in order to be considered. Payment for the above described contract, will be made in U.S. dollars and Jordanian Dinars, financed in part under USAID project No. 278-0234. Combination unit price and lump sum contracts are anticipated. Completed prequalification questionnaire should be received by the Water Authority, Amman, Jordan before 12:00 noon on August 24. Bids will be due 30 days after firms have been notified that they are prequalified to bid.

The notification of prequalification will also contain the exact date and place of bid opening and the date of the prebid conference. Interested firms may obtain a copy of the prequalification questionnaire from:

President, Water Authority,
Nabius St. Jabal Al-Husseini,
P.O. Box (2412),
Amman - Jordan,
Tel. (666111),
Telex (22439) WAJ JOR.

or:

Malcolm Pirnie, Inc./Jouzy and Partners
100 Eisenhower Drive, P.O. Box (36)
Paramus, New Jersey, 07652, U.S.A.
Telephone (201) 845-0400,
Telex No. 137364, Malpimeng UD.

Invitation for bids can be purchased at a cost of U.S. Dollars 250 or JD 100 for each set of contract documents from the above addresses.

President
Eng. M.S. Kellani

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Telephone 641157

Notice of invitation to tender no. issued by the Vocational Training Corporation, Amman, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan for a project financed by the European Economic Community-Trade Training Center, Sahab, Amman, Jordan.

1. Participation (open invitation to tender)
Participation is open on equal terms to all natural and legal persons of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and the Member States of the European Economic Community.

2. Subject:
Invitation to tender for the supply in 10 lots of equipment, hand tools, furniture and teaching aids in the area of plant maintenance, welding and metal fabrication, electrical installation and maintenance, refrigeration and air-conditioning, plumbing and central heating and woodworking.

3. Invitation to tender dossier
In English only, may be obtained free of charge from:

- a) Vocational Training Corporation, P.O. Box 925837, Amman - Jordan.
- b) Commission of the European Communities, Directorate-General for Development, Rue de La Loi 200, B-1049 Brussels
- c) Information Offices of the European Communities in:
D-53 Bonn, Zitellmannstrasse 22
NL-Den Haag, Lange Voorhout 29
L-Luxembourg, Chambre de Commerce, 7, Rue Alcida da Gasperi
BP 1503
F-75782 Paris Cedex 16, 61, Rue Des Belles-Feuilles
I-00187 Rome, Via Poli 29
DK-1596 Copenhagen V, Industriraadst, H.C. Andersen Blvd. 18
IRL-Dublin, 39 Molesworth Street
GR-Athens 134, 2 Vassilissis Sofias, TK 1602
GB-London SW1P 3AT, 8 Storey's Gate

(The applications for tender dossiers must be accompanied by a valid professional licence).

4. Tenders should be sent to the Directorate General of the Vocational Training Corporation, P.O. Box 925837, Amman, Jordan to arrive at the latest by 30/9/1985 at 10:00 hours local time.

The tenders will be opened in Amman on 1st October 1985 at 10:00 hours local time.

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The International Telecommunications & Computers Corp.

AMMAN - SWEIFTYA 6th Circle Tel: 812807

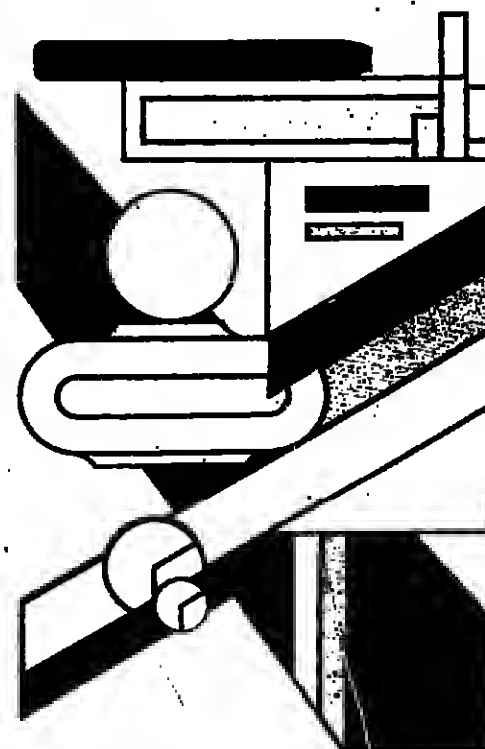
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TIME

NUCLEAR DIPLOMACY A LA NIXON (An interview with TIME, Former President tells about when Bomb Threats were used as a Diplomatic Weapon)

40 YEARS AFTER HIROSHIMA (Retrospective on the Bomb: from Japan, from the Physicists who built the first one, and from Richard Nixon, who thought about using it)
EYEWITNESS TO THE BOMB (Interview with a Hiroshima Survivor)



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LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Monday.

One sterling	1.3950/60	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.3488/93	Canadian dollars
	3.8840/60	West German marks
	3.2475/95	Dutch guilders
	2.3650/70	Swiss francs
	57.95/58.05	Belgian francs
	8.7650/77.50	French francs
	1920/40	Italian lire
	239.67/77	Japanese yen
	8.4200/300	Swedish crowns
	8.3725/3825	Norwegian crowns
	10.3525/625	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	317.20/317.70	U.S. dollars

LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (AP) — Share prices declined on the London Stock Exchange on Monday in thin, selective trading.

Some leading stocks were as much as 12 pence weaker, although others rallied near the close to regain overnight levels.

British government bonds lost 1/16-1/4 point on balance. The four major oil company shares declined 3 or 4 pence in patchy trading.

Banks were also down, with shares in the four main British banks dropping between 5 and 18 pence. South African gold shares continued to slide. Main list issues surrendered as much as a dollar or 1.50 dollars.

Most oil shares were weak, depressed by continuing talks in Geneva by the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) on price cuts.

Mining financial shares also declined.

"Many traders who came back from vacation saw how weak shares are and are thinking of taking more time off," said one broker. "The declines reflect more a lack of buying than any outright selling."

OPEC gives priority to prices, defers talks on output, quotas

GENEVA (R) — OPEC ministers, called together in a bid to resolve differences stemming from a world market slump, decided Monday to concentrate on price adjustments, and to defer talks on production and quotas until the autumn.

Faced with several divisive issues as they began their fifth full conference within 12 months, they resolved at their first session that improving crude oil sales was the first priority.

The decision appeared to show that OPEC (the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries) had again followed the wishes of its key member, Saudi Arabia.

"I think correcting differentials (the range of prices for various grades of crude oil) is a must," Saudi Oil Minister Ahmad Zaki Yamani told reporters before the

meeting began.

"This entails cutting prices, raising prices, doing this and that," he added.

Kuwait, Venezuela and Ecuador also said they were not opposed to price adjustments, while stopping short of a total price restructuring.

But potential opposition was expressed by the ministers of Algeria, Iran, Iraq, Libya and the United Arab Emirates, all of whom said they were determined to keep prices unchanged.

Conference President Subroto of Indonesia, in a public opening address, attempted to find common ground.

"We are not here with the express purpose of cutting prices or reducing production," he said. "We are here to initiate measures that will enable us to regain con-

trol of the market."

With non-OPEC nations increasing their market share, Dr. Subroto said the organisation now had 30.7 per cent of total world production against 49.1 per cent in 1979.

This works out at 14.5 million barrels per day (b/d) for OPEC, which Dr. Subroto said represented "the extreme limiting level in its capacity to continue supporting prices with production cuts."

OPEC's agreed output ceiling is 16 million b/d, but it cannot market that much at the prices it demands.

For this reason, there is little immediate pressure for an overall production cut, but four of the 13 members are reported to be demanding a bigger individual share.

EC to counter U.S., Japanese moves to enter Arab markets

BRUSSELS (OPECNA) — Fears of losing lucrative Arab markets to American and Japanese rivals are prompting the European Community (EC) to try and step up its trade and aid ties with Gulf nations and Arab countries of the southern Mediterranean.

The Community is determined to forge stronger links with members of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC), say EC officials. Attempts to inject new life into the flagging EC-Gulf negotiations for a new cooperation agreement will be made by Mr. Claude Cheysson, EC commissioner for North-South links when he goes to Saudi Arabia and Kuwait in autumn this year.

At the same time, the EC is making a strong bid to ally Algerian, Moroccan and Tunisian fears concerning the effects on their economies of the recent EC membership of Spain and Portugal.

EC officials claim that Spain's entry into the Common Market in January 1986 will give a much-needed boost to the Community's relations with the Arab World.

"Spain will be a very dynamic EC member and will definitely want the EC to develop relations

with regions that it is really interested in," said Mr. Cheysson here last week.

Fears that rival agricultural production in Spain could edge out North African olive oil, wine, tomatoes and citrus fruit from EC markets have been expressed in recent months by Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia.

But, Mr. Cheysson promises that the Community will not close its markets to North African products once Spain becomes a member.

"We promise to maintain our traditional trade flows with the southern Mediterranean states," said Mr. Cheysson. "Conditions of market access for these states will remain unchanged once Spain joins."

The commissioner recognises that any fall in North African exports to the EC could have serious political and economic repercussions on all three states.

"There is also the risk of political destabilisation brought on by economic and social problems," he states.

Countries like Morocco, Tunisia and Algeria send up to 60 per cent of their exports to the European market.

Italian lira recovers after devaluation

MILAN (R) — The Italian lira recovered some of its value against the U.S. dollar after the European monetary authorities moved to restore order to the foreign exchanges in the wake of the lira's sudden collapse on Friday.

The lira was quoted back below 2,000 lire to the dollar when exchange markets reopened after Italy's currency was devalued at the weekend.

Dealers with Italian and foreign banks in Italy's financial capital said the lira at first traded against the dollar in a 1,935-1,955 lire range in a market still subdued by the currency's collapse last week. It later improved to 1,920.

In midday trading in Milan Monday the Italian currency showed an effective devaluation of

only five per cent against the dollar compared with its Thursday fixing, a much smaller drop in value than the effective 19.5 per cent depreciation on Friday.

A well-timed announcement by the Bank of Italy Monday of a 1,446 billion lire (\$740 million) balance of payments surplus in June, reversing a small deficit in May, appeared to have helped support the Italian lira, dealers said.

The lira fluctuates in a six per cent band with the European Monetary System (EMS) exchange-rate mechanism, compared with a 2.25 per cent band for the other six member currencies — the mark, French and Belgium-Luxembourg francs, Dutch guilder, Irish punt and Dan-

ish crown. The British pound and Greek drachma are not part of the system.

European monetary officials meeting in Basle agreed to a six per cent devaluation of the lira and an upwards revaluation of all the other currencies in the mechanism by two per cent.

Dealers said that circumstances surrounding the placing of an order on Friday for \$125 million by ENI (Ente Nazionale Idrocarburi) that sent the lira reeling were still unclear.

Treasury Minister Giovanni Goria said at the weekend: "Everybody understood it was something which happened of its own accord and was not a manoeuvre to force a realignment."

Developing nations prepare to lash out at protectionism

NEW DELHI (R) — Officials from about 70 developing states began talks in New Delhi Monday on a draft declaration criticising wealthy nations for trade protectionism.

The draft is likely to be adopted later by 32 trade ministers from the developing nations' Group of 77 (G-77) during the five-day meeting.

"Far from arresting the tide of protectionism, the developed countries have taken new measures leading to its intensification," it said.

The document criticises a proliferation of quotas, particularly on steel and textiles.

It also attacks the payment of subsidies to developed world farmers and slow movement on earlier promises made under the 90-member General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) to increase imports of tropical commodities.

It notes continuing low prices for most commodities on which poorer nations depend heavily for their export income.

The draft says Western economic policies have caused high interest rates, leading to heavier debts for poorer nations.

These policies had also increased the volatility of exchange rates, in turn damaging the flow of international trade.

It said the weak and uneven recovery experienced in the West had virtually bypassed developing countries and appeared unlikely to continue.

In some cases, particularly in Africa, the economic situation had led to social and political tension.

The ministers, who meet on Thursday for two days, are also expected to agree on a common stand against a proposal by the United States to include trade such as banking and finance in the next round of GATT talks, expected sometime next year.

India and Brazil, both members of the G-77, have said only the industrialised states would benefit from such a move.

The talks will also centre on reducing trade barriers between Third World nations, the draft document said.

Mr. B.I. Das, a senior Indian commerce secretary, said the conference was expected to lay down ground rules and a framework to implement tariff concessions among Third World nations.

The ministers later in the week were likely to give a "political thrust" towards negotiations to establish a regional economic

group of developing countries, he told reporters.

"But such a group would only supplement and not reduce the importance of existing regional economic groupings," he added.

Earlier, Mr. Prem Kumar, India's chief commerce secretary and conference chairman, told the delegates economic cooperation among developing countries would boost global trade.

50 nations to start talks on textile agreement

Meanwhile, Western industrial nations and rival Far Eastern textile producers begin talks in Geneva on Tuesday on renewing the fiercely-contested Multi-Fibre Arrangement (MFA), which protects Western textile and clothing markets.

Senior officials from more than 50 industrial and developing countries will hold a one-day meeting, starting what is expected to be an intense debate on the MFA which expires in July 1986.

The MFA governs most world trade in textiles and clothing. It protects industrial countries from cheaper Third World products by allowing the developed nations to restrict imports.

Adopted in 1974, the MFA was meant to be a temporary waiver of the free trade rules of GATT.

But industrial nations such as Britain, France and the United States have forced two renewals of the agreement to continue protecting domestic industries. The MFA requires negotiations to start one year before the agreement expires.

Most exporters in the developing world, such as Hong Kong, India, Taiwan and South Korea, favour scrapping the MFA at the end of its four-year term, but government and industry officials surveyed by Reuters admitted this was unlikely to happen.

The developing countries, which have cheaper labour costs than the industrial nations, argue that the MFA flouts the spirit of GATT, hurts industry in the Third World and means higher retail prices for Western consumers.

They maintain that industrial nations have benefitted from more than ten years in which to readjust and restructure their domestic textile and clothing industries and the free trade rules of

GATT should again be applied. Developing countries exported about \$15 billion in textiles and clothing to industrial nations in the West last year. This figure would have been doubled but for the MFA, developing country officials at the Geneva-based GATT said.

A recent survey by Reuters throughout Asia indicated that the developing countries were resigned to another extension of the MFA but will press for an easing of the terms.

The 10-member European Community has come out already in support of a new MFA, although a European Commission statement last month said the Community would "commit itself to concrete measures for greater flexibility."

The Reagan administration has rejected proposals by the U.S. Congress for further restrictions on imports. But was certain to insist on a renewed MFA, trade officials in Geneva said.

They said a new MFA was the very least the administration could do to appease the strong protectionist forces in the Congress and throughout U.S. industry.

The United States and the European Community have said that a new MFA would reflect a transitional stage before the 90 nations in the GATT launch a new world trade round to fight protectionist pressures.

But the failure last week of the industrial nations to secure the support of the GATT council for high-level talks this summer on a new trade round was certain to lead to further animosity at the textile talks on Tuesday, officials said.

Developing countries, led by Brazil and India, rejected the proposal for senior-level talks, saying the industrial nations wanted to force them to make concessions in the previously untested service sector in exchange for freeing trade in traditional areas such as textiles and clothing.

The industrial countries have strong service sectors, grouping banking, finance, insurance, shipping and tourism, and are the only nations to export them.

A GATT spokesman said participants in the Tuesday meeting of the GATT textiles committee were expected only to set out their positions. Negotiations were unlikely before the autumn. The MFA members will decide on Tuesday when to meet again.

Caution marks banks' lending to Third World, figures show

BASLE, Switzerland (R) — Western commercial banks are reluctant to lend to some developing countries, but Asian nations are improving their finances, according to figures published Sunday by the Bank for International Settlements (BIS).

The BIS study of bank lending in the second half of 1984 showed

the unused lines of credit available to Latin American countries from banks based in 15 major industrial countries fell by \$3.1 billion, while total loans to them rose by only \$2.1 billion.

Credit lines available to all developing countries not members of the Organisation of Petroleum

Exporting Countries (OPEC) fell by \$6 billion in the second half of last year, while their borrowings increased by only \$2.6 billion.

The BIS, which provides banking facilities to the world's central banks, said there was a decline in the credit available to developing countries in Asia.

YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

FORECAST FOR TUESDAY, JULY 23, 1985

GENERAL TENDENCIES: The daytime is fine for you to organize and get your surroundings set so you have a greater amount of operative skill. Be on the alert to accomplish this.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Study your daily work in the morning and know how to become more efficient at it. Get together with partners tonight.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Make arrangements for more enjoyment in the future and tonight get your surroundings beautified in some way.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Think more about your home and how you can best beautify it and make it more comfortable. Buy a gift for a family tie.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21) Ideal day for handling correspondence and communicating well with others on the phone with a person.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) Handling practical and money matters that arise is easy during the daytime, then be off to fun places with friends.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Go after your personal aims in a positive manner and gain them. Communicate well with your good friends.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Get a plan working that will give you a cherished personal wish, then tonight you can join with friends you like.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Take a little time to be with good friends during the day, but the evening should be spent with your mate.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) You can advance quickly through public work during the day, but go after personal aims in the evening.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Study into new interests that can help to make the future brighter for you, then off to pleasure with good friends.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Good day for handling business matters with associates, but tonight get off to new places and people.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) A day to come to a fine understanding with associates and then make sure to keep agreements made.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY ... he or she will have every capability to make a plan for the future that will be detailed and carry through with it. However, upon reaching adulthood, your progeny will become more interested in people and socializing.

THE Daily Crossword by Donna J. Stone

ACROSS

- 1 Queen
- 5 - profusion
- 10 Jargon
- 14 Seed "wings"
- 15 Hankered
- 16 Last
- 17 Forewarning
- 18 Small group
- 19 Spine part
- 20 Groundhound
- 22 Vitality
- 23 Perfect
- 24 Nuclear
- 25 Mysterious
- 26 Journal
- 27 Cleverly
- 28 Accustomed
- 29 Honor
- 30 Horse color
- 31 Guitar type
- 32 Shaving site
- 33 Charge
- 34 Herring sauce
- 35 Horatian work
- 36 Ever so polite
- 37 Coup d'
- 38 Lamentable
- 39 Accolade
- 40 Use the ring
- 41 Suspension of
- 42 Hostilities
- 43 Clamor's
- 44 - canal
- 45 - drum laude
- 46 Gallop verb
- 47 Noble
- 48 Cheen
- 49 Dutch treat
- 50 Farmer's
- 51 Millie
- 52 Olla
- 53 Gateway

DOWN

- 1 Mosaic
- 2 Slaps epic
- 3 Incite
- 4 Dandy
- 5 Big party
- 6 Introduce
- 7 Stalemate
- 8 Ancient
- 9 Master
- 10 Singular
- 11 Medical symbol
- 12 Sale term
- 13 Snug abode
- 14 Sonora's
- 15 Sandwich
- 16 Delay
- 17 Palestine city
- 18 Croquet
- 19 Implement
- 20 Legitimate
- 21 Small group
- 22 Mind
- 23 Ms. Sommer
- 24 perhaps?
- 25 Isolated
- 26 Knitting
- 27 necessity
- 28 Oology or
- 29 couching
- 30 Rapoporty
- 31 for beauty
- 32 politer
- 33 Type of belt
- 34 Harden
- 35 Setting
- 36 Like some
- 37 Part of Israel
- 38 Rectifier of a kind
- 39 Eggs
- 40 Instrument
- 41 Sort of bag or box
- 42 "Dile"
- 43 Coffee
- 44 Clay
- 45 Alice's home

Peanuts



Mutt 'n' Jeff



Andy Capp



THE BETTER HALF By Harris



JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

TILUQ

EGGOR

HANKES

LOUBES

WHY THEY ALWAYS ACCUSED HIM OF BEING NEGATIVE.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: HE WAS A

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: BANJO PROVE DIVIDE ZENITH
Answer: What the hula dancer did to the guys in the audience—"HIP-NOTIZED" 'EM

Pretoria detains 3 clerics under emergency law

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa (Agencies) — Police detained four prominent black clerics and at least nine other activists Monday on the second day of South Africa's first state of emergency since 1960, reporters and monitoring groups said.

On Sunday, when the emergency was imposed in 36 cities and towns, police confirmed they detained 113 people.

The powers allow police and soldiers to arrest without warrants, detain, and interrogate suspects for up to 14 days, seize premises, impose curfews and take other measures to quell nearly a year of protests that has left more than 450 blacks dead.

Police refused to disclose other details, and said they had no additional information on the alleged detainees Monday. Gen. Johan Coetzee, commissioner of police, scheduled meetings with South African editors and foreign correspondents Monday to explain new restrictions on reporting from emergency areas.

Gen. Coetzee said in an interview on government-run television Sunday night that "dramatised versions, slanted truths

and half truths" would not be allowed.

A spokesman for the detainees party's support committee said those detained after midnight in the Port Elizabeth area included the Reverend De Villiers Soga, president of the Interdenominational African Ministers Association of South Africa. His group has worked to end hostility between rival black anti-government groups.

The other two clerics held were the Reverend Samson Da, an Anglican minister and community leader from Uitenhage and a Methodist minister from Port Elizabeth, Hamilton Dandala.

Reporters in Port Elizabeth said at least 10 other activists were rounded up before dawn.

On Sunday, police shot dead three blacks in a township outside Parys, a small town 120 kilometres south of Johannesburg

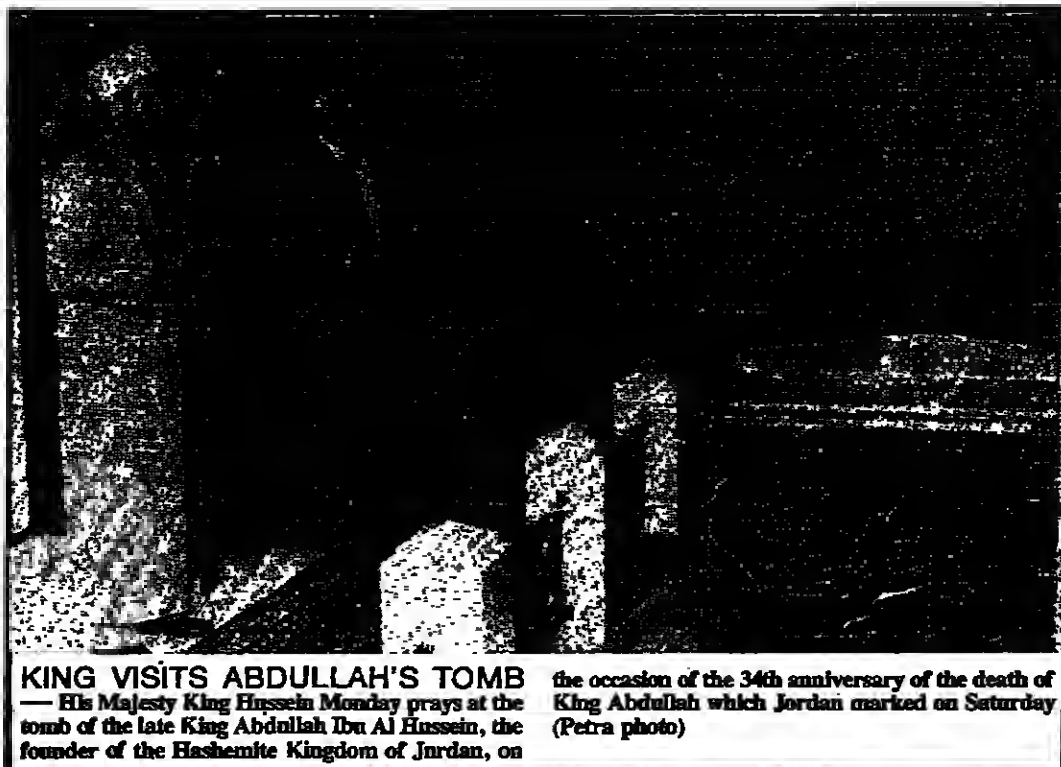
when a group of blacks stoned and firebombed houses of policemen and black councilors, according to police headquarters.

A black man was shot dead by police in another clash at Thokoza, east of Johannesburg, when he tried to hurl a gasoline bomb at a police patrol, the police said.

Two groups opposed to the country's race discrimination laws Sunday night described the security forces' new powers as draconian, while a white opposition political leader said parliament should be recalled from recess to debate the state of emergency, the first since 1960.

In the eastern Cape and the area around Johannesburg the security forces can now take unlimited action, including indefinite detention, to impose order.

Frederik Van Zyl Slabbert, opposition leader in South Africa's main white parliamentary chamber, urged that the assembly be reconvened. He said in a statement that it should discuss the government's record in anticipating and ending protests which have claimed 500 lives in 17 months.



KING VISITS ABDULLAH'S TOMB — His Majesty King Hussein Monday prays at the tomb of the late King Abdullah I in Amman, the founder of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, on the occasion of the 34th anniversary of the death of King Abdullah which Jordan marked on Saturday (Petra photo)

Nixon 4 times thought of using Atomic bomb

NEW YORK (Agencies) — Former President Richard Nixon was quoted here as saying he considered using nuclear bombs on four occasions during his years in "White House from 1969 to 1974."

The first occasion, he said in an interview with Time magazine, was shortly after taking office, when he thought of using nuclear force to end the war in Vietnam.

He dismissed the idea, however, because he was trying to improve U.S. relations with both China and the Soviet Union, and the bomb would have ruined any chance of that.

During the Middle East war of 1973 Mr. Nixon said he put the U.S. nuclear force on alert when the Soviet Union threatened to intervene unilaterally. On this occasion, however, he told the magazine it was a statement to the Soviet Union that the U.S. would resist them, by nuclear means if necessary.

The third occasion came during border clashes between the Soviet Union and China when it was felt that Russia might use its bomb on China.

He said he considered using the bomb again in 1971 during the Indo-Pakistan war when it was feared that China might intervene and the Soviet Union would use it as an excuse for a war with the Communist enemies.

"There is no question what we would have done," Mr. Nixon told the magazine, indicating the bomb would have been dropped on Russia.

"I ruled out bombing the dikes in Vietnam and the nuclear option," the magazine quoted Mr. Nixon as saying.

11 die in Gujarat prior to protest strike

NEW DELHI (R) — Eleven people were killed and 30 were injured in fresh violence in Ahmedabad city in west India hours ahead of a planned protest strike. The Press Trust of India (PTI) said Monday.

The deaths occurred Sunday, the fifth day of a renewed spate of violence. The news agency said the last victim, a woman, was stabbed to death late Sunday night in the Madhupura market area of Ahmedabad, Gujarat state's largest city.

It said police seized large caches of weapons and unearthed a bomb factory Sunday night in the textile centre.

Benazir Bhutto to bring brother's body to Pakistan

LONDON (R) — Pakistani opposition leader Benazir Bhutto is planning to return to Pakistan with the body of her brother Shahbaz found dead in France, sources close to the Bhutto family have said.

The sources said Miss Bhutto, who has lived in self-imposed exile in London for the past 18 months, would fly to Pakistan as soon as French police completed investigations into the cause of the death.

Shahbaz Bhutto, 27, a fierce opponent of the government of Pakistani President Muhammad Zia ul-Haq, was found dead in his hotel room in Cannes, southern France, on Thursday.

The sources said it could take up to 10 days before the police probe and preparations for the body's return were completed.

They said it was likely that Benazir Bhutto, daughter and political heir of executed Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto and acting leader of his Pakistan People's

Indian opposition calls for building A bomb

NEW DELHI (Agencies) — India's major right-wing opposition group urged Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi Monday to develop nuclear weapons to counter what it described as a real threat from neighbouring Pakistan.

The Press Trust of India (PTI) quoted the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) as saying Mr. Gandhi's government should take "immediate steps to develop our own nuclear bomb in view of reports that the threat of a Pakistani nuclear bomb is real."

In a resolution passed at a meeting of the BJP's national executive in the central Indian city of Bhopal, the party said:

"The BJP is convinced that the country can no longer afford to adopt a policy of drift and escapism in this serious matter involving the country's unity, integrity and security."

It said recent statements by Mr. Gandhi had caused "serious misgivings in the people's minds."

Mr. Gandhi told a press conference two weeks ago that Pakistan, which insists its nuclear programme is peaceful, was fairly close to manufacturing a nuclear weapon.

"Our assessment is that... they do have a programme to manufacture a weapon. If they do have a weapon, it will change the situation in this region and we would have to react in some manner," he added.

The resolution said it was unthinkable for India to turn to a superpower for protection against a Pakistani nuclear threat and so the only choice left was to build "our own nuclear bomb."

Columnist

Cosmonaut's mother has to hand-crank her telephone

MOSCOW (R) — While a Soviet cosmonaut orbits the earth, his mother has to hand-crank her telephone and even then has difficulties getting a line to Moscow, the Communist Party newspaper Pravda revealed Monday.

Olga Savinykh, whose son Viktor has been on board the Salyut-7 space station for over a month, was shown on the front page of Pravda surrounded by newspaper and magazine photographs of her son.

In an interview Mrs. Savinykh, a retired farm worker, proudly told how the local party committee had ordered that she should have a telephone at her home in the hamlet of Beryozovka. But she added: "Not the sort you have in the city of course. You have to crank the handle. Getting through to Moscow from our little village isn't easy, but sometimes you succeed."

21 prisoners escape from Philippines jail

MANILA (R) — At least 21 convicts, including four under sentence of death for murder, escaped after tunnelling their way out of a high security prison south of the Philippine capital, Manila newspapers reported Monday. Prison authorities refused to comment on the reports, which said the men scrambled to freedom on Saturday night through a six metre tunnel leading to a drainage canal alongside the three-metre prison wall.

Shanghai proclaims garbage crisis

PEKING (AP) — Shanghai officials have proclaimed a garbage emergency in China's largest metropolis, plagued with a pileup of 8,000 tons of junk a day and aggravated by a summer crush of discarded watermelon rinds, the China Daily reported Monday. Thirty-thousand sanitation workers have been mobilised to work 12 hours a day to clear away piles of garbage and the army has provided 36 trucks to help, the official English-language newspaper said, but it is unclear where they will put the junk. The paper said sanitation boats once dumped much of the refuse in neighbouring Jiangsu and Zhejiang, but the two provinces have rejected the garbage since May. It did not explain why. "So 50 per cent of the boats are now moored and used as giant garbage storage facilities," the report quoted Shanghai Sanitation Administration Director Shi Zhenguo as saying. The city urgently needs 800 new garbage trucks to supplement its fleet of 1,000 vehicles. Mr. Shi was quoted as saying, because "70 per cent of them are old and unreliable."

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Public opposition mounts to major Chinese dam project

CHONG-JING, China (R) — Opposition is mounting in China's southwestern Sichuan province to proposals that a dam, possibly the world's biggest, be built in the spectacular three gorges section of the Yangtze River.

Chinese officials say that, if built, the dam would flood all or part of eight towns along the river, the world's third longest after the Nile and the Amazon, and require the rehoming of 400,000 people.

Critics argue it could also alter the ecological balance of the region and would submerge several historic sites in the three gorges, a favourite tourist destination for Chinese and foreigners.

The government, desperate to boost lagging electricity output, still has to make a decision on the mammoth hydroelectric project, which will also help control heavy seasonal flooding.

Chinese officials, who did not wish to be identified, said opposition to the proposed scheme was being expressed at meetings across Sichuan, a prosperous agricultural and industrial province with a population of 100 million, one tenth of China's total.

Public debate about such a project rarely surfaces in China. Chen Zhenyi, a senior manager in the Yangtze Shipping Company in Chongqing, said a major technical problem was how to overcome silting.

The Yangtze has a high silt level that would soon start building up against the dam wall. How to extract the silt and where to dump it afterwards were serious problems.

He said there were two proposals for dams of either 150 metres or 180 metres high. During official consultations, his shipping company recommended opting for the higher dam to overcome

Lange: Greenpeace ship saboteurs known to police

WELLINGTON (R) — New Zealand police and intelligence agencies know who sank the protest ship Rainbow Warrior and their motives, Prime Minister David Lange said Monday.

He told reporters the saboteurs were known to be well-funded and to have "meticulously planned" the sinking of the flagship of the Greenpeace environmental group in Auckland harbour with two blasts 10 days ago. One crewman was killed.

Mr. Lange said the sabotage had "clear political overtones" and had no connection with New Zealand. He added: "There is no evidence which ties any government in with it."

Allan Galbraith, the senior detective hunting the saboteurs, told Reuters that police were "very close" to being able to charge suspects although there was still a lot of work to do.

"It's a matter of having sufficient evidence... we have to be sure we have a case to put before the court," he added.

He would not comment on Mr. Lange's statement nor say when suspects could be charged.

The vessel was to have headed a "peace fleet" to French Polynesia to protest against France's nuclear tests.

Mr. Lange, a former courtroom lawyer, said he was being briefed

British destroyer rescues Soviet pilot

LONDON (AP) — A British destroyer tracking a huge Soviet naval exercise Sunday plucked a Soviet pilot from the Norwegian Sea after his Forger vertical take-off fighter aircraft crashed, the Defence Ministry announced.

A ministry statement said crewmen from the Royal Navy destroyer HMS Newcastle unharmed the pilot from his parachute harness of the Forger which ditched on a sortie from the Soviet carrier Kiev.

The Soviet Helix helicopter arrived from the 43,000-ton Kiev minutes later, lowered a strap and winched the pilot aboard, the statement said. He suffered minor injuries.

Sailors from the 4,000-ton Newcastle sped in a small boat to the crash site inside the Arctic circle and 128 kilometres south west of the Lofoten Islands on the Norwegian coast.

A ministry spokeswoman said the Newcastle reported that a small boat showed up later from the Kiev, the largest ship in the Soviet fleet, to retrieve pieces of the floating wreckage.

The Newcastle is one of 17 British ships and submarines among Western vessels monitoring the exercise which the NATO alliance says is the largest ever mounted by the Soviets.

The exercise, which began last week, is taking place in the North Atlantic, Norwegian and North Seas and involves more than 100 warships, naval auxiliaries and submarines from three of the Soviet's four fleets, according to NATO.

NATO officials say the Soviets are practising how to defeat an anticipated two-pronged wartime attack by NATO — blocking off the Soviet Northern Fleet.

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Colombo buys Italian jets

COLOMBO (R) — Sri Lanka has bought six training planes from Italy which could be used for anti-guerrilla operations, air force sources said Monday.

The sources said the aircraft would mainly be used for training pilots but they would be fitted with guns if necessary.

Defence Ministry officials said guerrilla violence had abated in the island's northern and eastern provinces since the government announced a truce last month with separatist guerrillas fighting to set

up an independent Tamil state.

After the truce, the government opened peace talks in Bhutan with the separatists.

The officials said defence costs had exceeded this year's budgeted expenditure of 3.6 billion rupees (\$133.3 million) by two billion rupees (\$74 million).

Sri Lanka has bought weapons and ammunition from several countries, including Britain, China and Pakistan, to fight the guerrillas.

Haitians to vote on government policies

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti (AP) — Haitians were expected to get a rare chance Monday to state their opinion on how this impoverished Caribbean nation is being run, but

discussions say the 28-year-old Duvalier family government has ensured the vote will go its way.

Haitian police late Sunday announced the arrest of Clerveur Claude and five other people who had planned an illegal march.

Claude is the son of Sylvio Claude, leader of the tiny Haitian Christian Democratic Party, an illegal group that is among five dissident organisations that recently formed a coalition to protest what they say are fraudulent measures by the Duvalier regime.

"Voters will be asked one question," said Guy Mayer, director general of Haiti's Ministry of Information. "Do you approve of what the government is doing? The answer will be either 'Yes' or 'No'."

An estimated 1.3 million residents are eligible to vote. Polls were expected to open at 6 a.m. (1000 GMT) in 117 towns in nine departments or states across Haiti and will close 12 hours later, Mr. Mayer said.

Technically, the referendum covers constitutional changes announced in April by President-for-Life Jean-Claude Duvalier and ratified by his rubber-stamp legislature.

The changes provided strict rules for establishment of political parties and other matters, such as creation of the post of prime minister, to be picked by the majority of the 59-member legislative assembly.

But the changes all were tied to continuation of the position of president for life, who would remain chief of state and have the right to name his own successor. Mr. Jean-Claude has a 2-year-old son.

He assumed that position in 1971, after the death of his father, Francois "Papa Doc" Duvalier.

The elder Duvalier was elected president in 1957 and assumed the position of president for life after a 1964 national referendum.

A 1971 referendum, the only other such vote during the Duvalier rule, showed no voters against Jean-Claude's ascension to power.

The government newspaper Le Nouveau Monde called Saturday for support of the presidency for life, saying it has given the nation stability.

"It is the way to solve our economic and social problems with peace and security," the newspaper said.

A successful rebellion against the French in 1804 made Haiti the western hemisphere's first "slave republic" and began years of turmoil, tyranny and near-anarchy. The United States sent Marines in 1915 and controlled its southern neighbour until returning it to autonomy in 1947.

U.S. officials have pressured the younger Duvalier, who was 19 when he assumed power, to democratise his nation. The Congress now ties the \$50 million annual U.S. aid package to Haiti to State Department certification of human rights progress.

The World Bank says two-

thirds of the nearly 6 million people live in absolute poverty.

U.S. officials say Duvalier has ended the political murders and disappearances that characterised his father's rule, but that his steps at democratisation have been too slow.

Sharp criticism by dissidents of the April changes apparently prompted Monday's referendum.

Hubert de Ronceray, a 53-year-old sociologist, said a group will hold a protest march downtown on Monday against the referendum.

Last month, a student march calling for presidential elections was cancelled after the government refused permission.

"This time we are not asking the government for permission," Mr. De Ronceray said in an interview Saturday evening. De Ronceray was a government minister until last year, when he called for an elected president in an interview with a Haitian exile newspaper in New York.

He was under house arrest there for three months, but now is the spokesman for a coalition of five dissident leaders.

The others are Sylvio Claude, Gregoire Eugene, Alexandre Le Rouge and Constant Pognon. Each heads an officially illegal political party.

They say the rules for political parties, which include loyalty to the president for life and the necessity to obtain 18,000 signatures and addresses to be turned in to the government, fall short of democracy.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN
AND OMAR SHARIF
© 1984 Tribune Media Services, Inc.

CANADIAN CAPERS

Both vulnerable. North deals.

<p>NORTH</p> <p>♠ A J 8 6 5 4 ♥ Q 9 8 4 ♦ Void ♣ K Q 4</p> <p>WEST</p> <p>♠ K ♥ 5 ♦ K Q 6 5 4 3 ♣ J 9 7 6 3</p> <p>EAST</p> <p>♠ Q 10 9 7 3 2 ♥ A J 2 ♦ 10 8 ♣ 10 8</p> <p>SOUTH</p> <p>♠ Void ♥ K 10 8 7 3 ♦ A J 9 8 2 ♣ A 5 2</p>	<p>where some might think they barely had enough assets for game. West led the king of diamonds and, when East produced the seven, declarer decided that East was short in diamonds. Therefore, he was more likely to be long in hearts. Declarer decided to back his judgment to the 10th degree.</p> <p>He ruffed the opening lead in dummy and led the six of hearts, overtaking with the seven when East played low. When the finesse won, he continued with the jack of diamonds. West played low and declarer discarded a spade from the table.</p> <p>When the jack held the trick, it was all over but the shouting. Declarer continued with the nine of diamonds and, when West again did not cover, declarer ruffed with dummy's queen of trumps!</p> <p>Whether or not East overruled was immaterial. If he did not, declarer would simply continue with a trump from dummy. If he did, the king of hearts would pick up the jack. In both cases, dummy's ace of spades would take care of declarer's remaining diamond loser.</p> <p>Not surprisingly, in the other room a slam was neither bid nor made. Canada gained 13 International Match Points from the deal.</p>
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The bidding:

North	East	South	West
1 ♠	Pass	2 ♣	Pass
3 ♣	Pass	4 ♠	Pass
4 ♠	Pass	5 ♠	Pass
6 ♠	Pass	Pass	Pass

Opening lead: King of ♠.

Canada's performance in the recent World Team Olympiad in Seattle was a disappointment to them and to their many supporters. They never quite challenged for a place in the quarterfinals. However, their quest for points in the late rounds did produce this spectacular hand.

Mark Molson, North, and Boris Baran, South bid to a slam on a hand